

## THE PREACHERS.

the world calls drunkards, and who sign the pledge, fall back again; and that one man in twenty who sign the pledge, would seem that our work is a failure; but I say no! That one is a soul saved. We think of John B. Gough and his reforming man, and the power of good here in taking up the poor drunkard and making a man of him, saving thousands of souls—man we not be incited to greater exertions?"

The lecturer exhorted her hearers especially to the women, to take their place in the work of reformation. She testified that she had seen the children of many of the men who had been in the Utah Penitentiary. This young man is the son of a once-famous criminal. He has a superior education, matchless brain, and a noble heart. He is now in the penitentiary. At the age of 17 he left home to go out in

business, in his daily communication with his father, he drank the same wine and knew how it felt with the temptation besetting him in business he fell step by step, and, when he was released from prison, he knew how in prison he spent a most horrible night fighting imaginary serpents, and the terrible temptations that beset him in his prison life. He served ten months in prison. He was taken from there by an Episcopalian minister, who told him that he was a sinner, and that he must repent of everything that a Christian could do was done for him, but at last he was detected stealing from his father's store, and he was taken to prison. Another week went by and he was detected trying to break into a store. He was taken to prison. He was released from prison, and his father a total abstemious? No, he is now and has been since he has known how to live. And so is the sin of the father as visited on the child. I have talked to Goldstein in San Francisco, and he has told me that he has seen a man who was a drunkard for twenty years, but for this accused ruin of his life, he has been in prison. The work must go on. We will lessen the number of drunkards by lessening the saloons, and we will lessen the number of thieves and the habit of drinking is flourishing today. We have found that it is a delusion and a mistake. The thought of the man is fast moving on and becoming a nation of drunkards. There is only one way to get rid of that, and that is prohibition.

We tread moral suasion. The law of the land protects criminal, because the law of the personal realm does not. Success as long as avarice reigns in the hearts of men. A Jesus has had its day. We must place our reliance on God's gift, and we will win out on to victory."

The lady here addressed the young members of the audience. She said that she knew the influence which they might exercise over their gentlemen friends, and urged them to exert themselves in the cause of the poor. "I am not," she said, "calling influence, either for good or evil. Are you each individually converted to temperance work? There must be a personal influence, must be manifest in your nature; you must be aroused, and say, 'My influence shall be given to the cause of right and wrong.' You must not say, 'If we fold our hands, you must not keep yourselves quietly at home. Home is the first place, of course, but I say that the best place is the world, and that you must be workers of the world. The influence of the temperance movement, the influence of the church, the influence of the State, the church all tend to success in our undertaking, and we, as women, are called upon to stand side by side, to use our influence in the world, and to be workers of the world."

**WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE.**

**Miss Burnett's Address Last Evening.**

The Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded last night. After the regular services of the evening, Miss Burnett addressed the congregation on "Woman and Temperance."

The lecturer commenced by quoting from Victor Hugo: "Man was the problem of the eighteenth century; woman is the problem of the nineteenth." Woman demands a broader sphere. She was not to be a menial drudge in the lower walks of life, nor a mere ornament on the higher. One by one the different avenues of life have been opened to her. Literature has received her, the art school and the sciences. Reference was made to Miss Burnett's place in history, and also her record in her last war.

"Woman's sphere," said the lady, "is

broader as the realm of our living situation. It causes us to realize that we are not alone tonight. It is our privilege to do our work that is useful, provided we do it in a womanly manner. We are to be obedient to the Lord according to God's plans. We believe that the home, State and church should work together. Our work is approved by the best of our country. We are glad that our man's Christian Union had done more for the cause of temperance than all the other organizations combined. That was before a certain cause came along and caused us to believe we will have to share our honors. Even now we know that the cause of temperance will succeed if it were left in the hands of men alone.

As to why the union had become interested in politics, the lady said: "We came to the political position because we felt that gained through it for the protection of our homes and righteous government. We were to join our forces and exert all our influence to get the law that puts a prohibition plant in its platform."

The lady gave an interesting history of

the total number of men who are encountered. That with energy, perseverance, and above all, with prayer, they have at last gained a position that entitled them to look for success. She advocated closing of saloons, and the abolishing of the license system. "We have saloons," she exclaimed, "and we have no success. The only way to be reached by moral measures, and through the politics of the country."

In conclusion, Miss Burnett asked the ladies to be good to the laborers to advance the cause of prohibition; persecuted the women. She said: "There is nothing in the face of a woman who lives for purpose a great difference, than the one who lives for butterfly fashion. When you ask others to join the union, then you will begin to live for a purpose, and make the world happy."

**HIS SON-IN-LAW.**

**How Mr. Edwards Explains the Menace of Bent and Leaky**

Mr. Edwards sends a letter to T. T.

TIMES in which he states that his daughter did not die suddenly, and had been making preparations to dispose of her property or to make two weeks before her decease; that out of the proceeds of the land \$2500 is left; that to be paid for funeral lot, etc., the interest at the balance to be used for the benefit of his son; that Mr. Gothard had the use of the land; that property six years without rent, interest, and the \$2500 is not for that piece of land not connect with the case in court.

Edwards testified in court that Mr. Gothard was moving furniture to a house where he and his wife expected to go housekeeping, and that caused his absence at the time of her death, while he was expected soon to be married to a Miss or Mrs. else. The letter (or a copy) concerning the \$2500 rent due is a part of the court record in the case.—REPUTER.

**CAPT. OGLESBY.**

TIMES in which he states that his daughter did not die suddenly, and had been making preparations to dispose of her property of two weeks before her decease; that out of the proceeds of the sale of her property, she intended to be used for burial lot, etc., the interest on the balance to be used for the benefit of her son; that Mr. Gothard had the use of his wife's property six years without rent, interest, and the \$500 is rent for another piece of land not connect with the estate.

[Mr. Edwards testified in court that Mr. Gothard was moving furniture to a house where he and his wife expected to go, and housekeeping, and that came to his absence at the time of her death, which was not expected so soon by her physicians or any one else. He offered (for a copy) concerning the \$500 rent due to the court record in the case.—REPOINTER.]

**CAPT. OGLESBY.**

**THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS WANTS HIM Badly.**

Late last night Sheriff Kays received a dispatch from the Governor of Texas asking him to deliver Capt. Tom Oglesby to the Deputy Sheriff of Maverick county, who is now here. The extradition papers commanded Mr. Kays to give the prisoner to one but Sheriff Cook, and the two officers have been telegraphing back and forth ever since the arrest of Capt. Oglesby, and a patch last night, and the dispute, and a party will probably start for Texas today.

noblest avowals ever penned. Rome at that time was in her glory. She boasted the proud distinction, "Empress of

100ms 3 and 4, Wilson Block, 220W. First St., Los Angeles.  
NO. 128 SOUTH SPRING STREET.







## A HEAVY WOMAN.

Escaped injury from a runaway team. A runaway team occurred on Los Angeles yesterday afternoon that came very near being a dangerous if not fatal accident. It was a heavy woman who was riding on the back of a horse attached to the buggy. The horse was running at a gallop and the woman was thrown off. The horse was running at a gallop and the woman was thrown off. The horse was running at a gallop and the woman was thrown off.

## A FINE OUTLOOK.

May Be Seen from a Buena Vista Street Tower. The present appearance of the residence on the east side of Buena Vista, near the corner of the intersection of the street, a stranger in Los Angeles would never suspect that from the galleries of that residence he could catch a view of the city and its environs. The view is so beautiful that it is rivaled by the view to be obtained from a trolley car. The view is so beautiful that it is rivaled by the view to be obtained from a trolley car.

## Board of Supervisors.

SATURDAY, July 16th. The board met pursuant to adjournment. The ordinance for the protection of the city from the plague of locusts was adopted. The ordinance for the protection of the city from the plague of locusts was adopted.

## Go and See the Colony Land!

Respective purchasers of land and town lots in the Colony Land, near the intersection of the street, a stranger in Los Angeles would never suspect that from the galleries of that residence he could catch a view of the city and its environs. The view is so beautiful that it is rivaled by the view to be obtained from a trolley car.

## Yosemite! Yosemite! Yosemite!

Buy Lots at Yosemite. Don't Forget It. Monday, 8 O'Clock. Los Angeles and California Land Co., 25 Temple street.

## Barbican.

Fifteen minutes ride by the Southern Railway, and one hour's ride through the valley by carriage, commanding a fine view of the entire San Fernando Valley. The view is so beautiful that it is rivaled by the view to be obtained from a trolley car.

## Like Hot Cakes.

The demand for the lots placed on the market on Wednesday of last week by the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company has been nearly exhausted, and the company has advanced prices \$20 per lot, viz., \$250, in place of \$230 for corners.

## At What Prices and Terms?

The very lowest prices ever offered in Los Angeles, and now look at the terms, \$30 down, \$20 per month. For maps and particulars call at the new depot, call at the office of the company, 235 North Main street, next door to the post office.

## Hotel-keepers.

There is a grand investment for you! A share ownership, with entire management of a new, first-class hotel, with mineral and other health springs attached. Apply to Russell & Co., 125 West First street.

## Real Estate. South Riverside.

## "GEM OF THE CITRUS BELT."

Phenomenal in Growth and Prosperity

Note carefully some of the points in favor of South Riverside as a place for investment, residence or business. It is located about 40 miles east of Los Angeles and 14 miles south of the city. The tract is subdivided into lots of 5 and 10 acres, and present prices are much lower than elsewhere for the same soil and similar conditions.

In addition to the general fruit interests, there are many kinds of mineral and clay that will soon come into use for building, piping, tiling, etc. White and black sulphur springs, hot and cold, are only a short distance from the townsite. These springs have long been known for their excellent curative properties.

A large amount of permanent improvement is well under way. A fine three-story hotel occupies a central block. The building is modern in design, complete in appointments, and will soon become a delightful resort for health and pleasure seekers.

South Riverside will become noted for beauty of location, fine climate, active business, having all the advantages of railroad center, and being near to Los Angeles and within easy reach of mountain and ocean resorts.

Within six months lots and lands have doubled—in some cases quadrupled—in value. The same property will no doubt double again in the next six months.

For prices, maps and full particulars see F. M. CHOGULL, South Riverside Agency, 34 North Spring street.

## SAN JUAN-BY-THE-SEA!

Near the Picturesque Ruins of the "Old Mission of San Juan Capistrano."

This new seaside town has been planned in the most beautiful valley in Southern California. Nature could not have done more in her preparation for the most charming seaside resort in the world.

The great ocean is spread out like a map, Santa Catalina and Point Loma both being visible. To the north the eye is entranced with the view of mountain and valley.

The rich soil of the valley of San Juan, with its abundance of pure water, furnishes everything that makes life worth living.

Until the Santa Fe route is completed a daily stage will leave Santa Ana, affording a charming ride over a fine road.

For prices or particulars call on or address Pacific Land Improvement Company, Room 4, Wilson Block, Los Angeles.

## W. H. Holabird,

Taylor House, Santa Ana, or San Juan Capistrano.

## TRANNUM &amp; BUTRICK,

Real Estate Dealers and Brokers.

201-2 S. SPRING STREET.

We are offering decided bargains in gilt-edged business and residence property in all desirable portions of the city.

SPECIAL TODAY. 9 lots on Los Angeles street, between Second and Third.

10 lots on Bellevue avenue, between Buena Vista and Pearl.

120 feet, corner on Spring; one-half cash, balance five years.

100 feet on Alameda; one-half cash, balance five years. Residence property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE. 300 acres only 7 miles from Courthouse; superb dairy farm; 6 flowing artesian wells; 125 acres in alfalfa; splendid large 5-story house, with all modern improvements; several barns, canals, etc.; all fenced; soil rich; each of these tracts would subdivide into 10-acre lots, each of which would make a beautiful home.

\$1500 will buy a store and business in a rich farming section; a good business and home for small capital. Call and get particulars.

\$1400—Elegant lot on Chestnut street, East Los Angeles; a bargain.

\$500—Elegant lot on Seventh street; good investment.

\$500—Up top walnut land; \$200 per acre; bearing orchards adjoining pay \$250 net per acre per year.

Residence for ranch property; invest in something tangible. Come and examine our list of ranches; you won't regret it.

201-2 S. SPRING STREET.

## San Fernando Valley Land.

322 ACRES, TWO MILES N. W. OF BURBANK, 12 miles from Los Angeles, to wit:

N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, section 3, township 1 N., range 14 W., 40 acres.

## Real Estate. FORD MYER.

## Main Office, No. 1, N. E. CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS.

Branch Office, No. 240 N. Main street, in St. Elmo Hotel. Telephone No. 15. P. O. Box No. 121.

Lot on First st., head of Geary st., 50x100; good house, etc.; a bargain; 250. Lot on Santa Fe ave., near Ninth; 250. Lot on Beacon st., Arlington tract; 250. Lot on Santa Fe ave., near Ninth; 250. Lot on Santa Fe ave., near Ninth; 250. Lot on Santa Fe ave., near Ninth; 250.

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## Real Estate—Central Park Tract.

## -:- GET THE BEST -:-

THE PROPERTY WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

## THE FINEST IN VERNON

Is the Famous Kysor Place!

Which has just been purchased and subdivided by the Los Angeles and Vernon Street Railway Company and, under the name of the CENTRAL PARK TRACT, will be offered for sale on

THURSDAY, JULY 21st, AT 10 A. M.

For those seeking homes or investments this tract offers unequalled advantages. In the matters of soil, climate and water it cannot be surpassed. In addition it is in a high state of cultivation, being covered with the choicest varieties of

Trees and Vines.

No waiting for trees to grow and bear. A portion of the property, embracing Mr. Kysor's residence and ornamental grounds, has been set apart for

Central Park,

Which will be open to the public under only such reasonable restrictions as will insure its being free from objectionable visitors. It is the intention of the Company to make the Park the most desirable pleasure-ground in this section.

This Tract Fronts Half a Mile on Central Avenue,

Along which a street-railroad will be in operation as soon as money and energy can build it. The names of the stockholders of the Los Angeles and Vernon Street Railway Company are a sufficient guarantee that the construction of the road will be pushed, but any purchaser who so desires can have the written guarantee of the Company that the CARS WILL BE RUNNING within six (6) months, or have his money refunded, with interest.

Do not fail to see the property. It will sell itself, and you cannot be told how attractive it is. As the Company desires this neighborhood to build up as rapidly as possible it offers the LARGE, LEVEL, HIGHLY-IMPROVED LOTS in this tract at an unusually small margin above cost, thus affording early purchasers OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE PROFITS.

TERMS.—One-third cash; one-third in 6 months and the balance in 12 and 18 months. Interest at 8 per cent.

Go early and select your lots before the sale begins, as no options can be given. The first deposit must secure the bargain.

Maps and price lists will be furnished upon application to the general agents

DAY, HINTON & MATHES,

Or any other Reliable Real Estate Agent.

NO. 8 NORTH SPRING STREET,

Carriages to show the property will leave the office of the agent at 10 o'clock this morning, and will continue to run during the day.

## Real Estate.

## NO SCALE=BUG!

Plenty Water. Magnificent Fruits.

The richest of soil. Street-car line to be built. Hotel to cost nearly \$30,000 to be erected at once. Investigation invited. Teams always ready at San Fernando.

## TOWN LOTS and ACRE PROPERTY!

## Porter Land and Water Co.,

BY JOHN B. BASKIN, Secretary.

Room 9, Los Angeles National Bank Building,

Corner First and Spring Streets

## FULTON WELLS

## Velvet Green

## Headquarters.

## GILT-EDGE ACREAGE

Ninety-six Lots to be sold from \$250 to \$500.

100 ACRES AT BURBANK. 202 ACRES McDONALD TRACT.

100 ACRES SAN GABRIEL VALLEY. 20 ACRES VERNON DISTRICT.

Books to be open MONDAY, JULY 4th.

All Nicely Located and suitable for Subdivision.

Now is the Time to get Lots for One-third their Value.

These offerings are for a few days only.

Do not let this opportunity pass by.

A. S. ROBBINS, 9 MAIN STREET.

L. H. WHITSON & CO., 50 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

## FOR SALE--SANTA MONICA HEIGHTS.

## A CHANGE.

247 ACRES.

## FORTUNE'S DOOR.

## ONE OF THE FINEST ORANGE GROVES

## IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, under a

## high state of cultivation, together with house,

## barn, packing-house and 25 acres of water,

## surrounded by cypress hedge 30 feet high and

## 7-mile fence, for sale very cheap for a few

## days only. Sanborn, Hayes &amp; Co., 205 South

## Spring street, rooms 1 and 2.

T. E. ROWAN,

No. 114 North Spring Street, Temple Block.

R. A. Crippen & Son, owners of that beautiful tract, "EAST SANTA MONICA," are now located at No. 2 Market street, opposite Courthouse, north, where they will carry on a general commission business, under the direction of an experienced man. Bring in your property, and we will give it our special attention.

EAST SANTA MONICA

is still booming. The safest place to invest today. Do not fail to secure something before all is sold.



## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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## The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
 ALBERT MCARDLAND,  
 Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
 WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

Our Semi-Annual Trade Number.

The special eighteen-page number of THE TIMES issued July 1st is sold at the following PRICES:

Single copies, in wrappers.....\$ .05  
 100 copies.....\$ 5.00  
 500 copies.....\$ 20.00  
 1000 copies.....\$ 30.00

Agents and newsdealers should order early, before the edition is exhausted.

NEW YORK experienced a hurricane yesterday.

ARIZONA is still wrestling with the rainy season, and the overland trains are wrestling with the tracks.

THE late San Diego News is to be published at Escondido, Lower California, under the name of the Lower Californian.

BOSTON people are congratulating themselves that the noise upon the Fourth drove all the English sparrows from the city. Couldn't stand so much beastly American patriotism, you know.

AT the recent alumni meeting of Georgetown College, D. C., James V. Coleman, of California, delivered an address on "Capital and Labor." He handled Henry George's land theories without gloves.

SAN DIEGO has reached that point in the real-estate boom at which people sit up all night to get a chance to buy lots in the morning. We know all about that sort of thing up here and can sympathize.

COMMENTING on the fact that Mr. Vilas has refused to grant California a postoffice called Gladstone, because Colorado has an office of the same name, the San Francisco Alta suggests calling it "The Grand Old Man."

AN Eastern exchange says: "Hong Di was lynched not because he committed murder, but because he was a Chinaman." This is doubtful. The same crime committed by a white man would doubtless have called out the Colusa mob in the same way.

THE San Francisco Examiner publishes a directory of local Chinese lottery games. This commendable bit of enterprise, the Post thinks, will doubtless retain in San Francisco a considerable amount of money that would otherwise go to New Orleans.

THE one hundred and first directory to the city of New York has just been issued, and the Mail and Express estimates the population of the city, from the southern boundary of Yonkers to the Battery, at 1,600,000. This is just double the estimated population of Chicago.

A NEW York paper says: "The hot wave settled down upon the city today like some huge, warm atmospheric beast, shaggy with smoke, gas and vile odors from a million chimneys." As a result 196 citizens of New York were buried from overheating in a single day. The telegraph reports the thermometer from 100° to 113° all over the East yesterday.

THE intolerance of the South is not always exercised against Northern men and principles. George W. Cable is undoubtedly one of the most eminent literary men the South has ever produced. Yet he recently lectured before the students of Vanderbilt University on "Social Equality," and he gets himself disliked generally by the Southern press. Cable was a Confederate soldier during the war, but his views are now too broad to be popular.

AFRICA promises to furnish the next great field for the surplus developing energy of the age. Six years ago Stanley, after enduring two years of hardship, succeeded in reaching the gateway to the Upper Congo, which, in honor of him, was called Stanley Pool. Now there is a project to build a railway from Matadi to Stanley Pool, and this connecting link will open up 7000 miles of navigable water courses. It is said. A large party of engineers arrived at the Congo June 5th, and undertook the preliminary survey for this project. "Give us the railroad," writes an American agent of the Sanford Company, "and we will build a second Chicago here." Ten white establishments, embracing Congo State stations and trading and missionary posts, dot the shores of Stanley Pool. The houses are comfortable, European vegetables thrive in the gardens, and the savage wilderness is becoming the home of civilization, and the scene of

## Senseless Objections.

The Tribune of yesterday contains a long Jesuitical attack on the new cable railroad company and the franchise which the Board of Public Works has prepared for it. The gravamen of its grievance seems to be that the proposed franchise has never been published; that a reporter of the Tribune applied for a copy of it and was refused, on the ground that it was in process of amendment and alteration and could not be placed before the public in proper shape until the committee had finished their labors upon it. If this is a correct statement of the case, it seems to carry its own justification. Of course it would not be proper to fair to give publicity to a document while it was yet in process of formation. We believe that few franchises, ordinances or resolutions see the light of public print until they are regularly presented to Council. It would be a breach of parliamentary procedure, in fact, to so publish them, without special provision therefor in advance.

As to the franchise in question, the Board of Public Works have been laboring over it a long time, we know, and complaint has been raised by the railroad people that the city authorities were unnecessarily severe with them. So far as the charge that the Board of Public Works are mere lobbyists, to prepare fat jobs for the Council, that has foundation simply in the diseased imagination of our contemporary. The members of the Board are men of probity and self-respect, and they should not be subjected to such sweeping and entirely gratuitous insults, when they give their time without compensation and strive hard to promote the welfare of the city.

The hue and cry raised by the Tribune about the attempt to rush the franchise through the Council at its session today is the first intimation that any such plan was in contemplation; probably it will be news to the Councilmen themselves. The City Fathers evidently know what they are about, and, if they, one and all, have not already considered the franchise, they will undoubtedly take time to do so. In no event does the public stand in danger of being victimized by star-chamber proceedings.

The whole trouble with the Tribune is that it has never recovered from the shock it received in being left out in the cold on a certain bit of railroad news. Had its reporters been enterprising enough to get that news first, everything would have been serene at the Tribune office. Now it makes even by calling THE TIMES the organ of a street-railway people. Poor Betsy! it's a fallacious argument, worthy only of a tympster!

The question to be decided by the Council in this matter is whether Los Angeles shall have a new system of cables, or whether it shall cling to the horse-cars. The company applying for the new franchise already have the right to run their horse-cars on these thoroughfares, and their privileges cannot be taken away without good cause. The city cannot afford to stand in the way of such a great public improvement merely to quibble over non-essentials or to gratify the whim of some old woman. "Ring out the old; ring in the new" should be the motto of the city government.

The Tribune claims to be friendly to cable roads in the abstract, but that is just where the fibrous part of its attack comes in. It is like the old fellow who was in favor of laws, but "ag'in" their enforcement.

In the current number of Sunshine, a publication of Augusta, Me., Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland reads a lecture to American girls on patriotism which is very good. She simply asks them to be "very American," and not allow a foolish aping of style to carry them off after the manners of any other people. She says:

"The girl who wants to be un-American must know nothing about her country; she can then feel no interest in it, and if she does not love it, she will have no love, no Americanism. This is the first best way to be un-American. In the second place, you can be very un-American, indeed, by taking on European fashions, French, very Italian, very German, or, alas! very English. A very good way, indeed, to be thought to be un-American, and to really become so, is to compare your country with other countries, with a constant willingness to believe the criticism of other people which make America come out of the comparison second best. And then to imitate, as much as possible, the manner and customs of European countries; to catch up all the foreign expressions and 'airs' you can; in short, to be just as French or just as English as you possibly can, leaving your sense of loyalty to your own land in this way, and then you will find it very easy to dislike America, just as we poor sinners find it very easy, always to dislike everybody and everything which is a reproach to us."

The Sacramento Bee is not disposed to "take water" from the Colusa county people. It says: "Hanging in effigy is not an argument. It rather proves the lack of it. A public journal that has done its duty, and has fearlessly spoken the truth in a matter of great public import, is not to be swerved one inch from the straight line by any such proceedings. News also comes from Butte City, Colusa county, that a boy had been hanged against the Bee and the Examiner. As far as this journal is concerned, it reiterates everything it ever said in reference to the lynching of Hong Di. It was a disgrace to the State, a disgrace to Colusa county, a lasting stain and infamy to the National Guard. Every ringleader in the matter should have been arrested before now. Col. Gray should be dismissed from the service in disgrace. The Colusa county should be mustered out, and Sheriff Beville should be brought to task for his criminal cowardice."

A MORNING contemporary announces in startling headlines that a stranger lately fell among Los Angeles land sharks and got devoured. While it is perhaps less usual for sharks to devour their victims than to dispose of them in some other way, the most remarkable thing of all would be for a stranger to encounter the Los Angeles species and escape.—[San Francisco Post.]

The strongest feature is that they didn't want to escape. From preference they keep right on getting feeded.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, alluding to the marriage of Yan Phon Lee and Miss Jerome, "points with pride to this alliance as a certain sign of the regenerating influence which education exerts

upon the Chinese nature." On the Pacific Coast we view the matter in quite a different light. It means here the degeneracy of some white girls.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEVIL'S ACTUON.—Tonight, and for the balance of the week, W. J. Gilmore's famous spectacle, *The Devil's Actuon*, will hold the boards at the Grand Opera-house. The play is interwoven with gorgeous scenic effects, transformations, ballets, songs, pantomimes, acrobatic feats and statuesque performances. The number of people required to present these attractions would suffice to start several first-class shows. The plot of the piece facilitates the changes of the scenes without demanding of the auditor any expenditure of mental force. Those who have seen it say that there is not a dull moment in the whole piece.

## HIS STOCK RANCH.

How an Old Stage-Driver Fitted up a Tenderfoot.

A story has been going the rounds here for some time in which a representative of the Detroit Free Press and John Halleck, the old-time stage-driver, figure prominently. It was when the Knights Templars held their Triennial Conclave in San Francisco, and John was driving stage out of Delta, several of the Knights made the trip overland to Portland, Or., then, and on one of his trips John had an elderly gentleman and a young lady on the seat with him, and the newspaper man sitting directly behind him. They gave him a few miles out, when the elderly man asked if he had been long in California.

"Ah, yes," said John, "twenty-seven years, sir."

"Well, I suppose you are an owner in this stage line?"

"Yes," said John, "I own this much of it," holding up his whip.

"Is that all," said the gentleman, somewhat abashed. "Why didn't you take up some of this fine Government land south of here?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, sir, I did not have sense enough to do it."

Suddenly a happy thought ran through honest John's head, and he exclaimed:

"I have taken up a stock ranch just above here recently, and I will show it to you soon."

Presently the stage rumbled up to a deserted ranch, and John said: "Here is my stock ranch, sir."

"Yes," said the gentleman, somewhat taken back by the deserted appearance presented, "but where is the stock?"

"Oh, I will show you them up at the house. When the house was reached about 100 cottontail rabbits were running themselves on the front porch. "There's my stock, sir," said John, pointing toward the rabbits.

"What! those little rabbits?"

"Yes, sir, those are the critters!"

"But who do you own them?"

"Well, stranger," said John, with a twinkle in his eye, "you know the keers will be through here soon and I will ship them down to San Francisco and get \$2 a dozen for them, and I will be able to ship three keeroads a year, sir."

"Well, bless my soul! Can it be possible?" said the gentleman in wild amazement. "Well, you will become a wealthy man in a few years at that rate."

"I sincerely hope so," said John, with earnestness depicted all over his countenance. Here the conversation on the stock-ranch subject closed.

In the next morning the newspaper man had taken notes of the conversation and thought what a wonderful country California was, when one could make more money out of cottontail rabbits than out of gold and grain, and what an item for his paper.

The stage stopped to change horses, and the newspaper man and an elderly gentleman got off. The young lady asked John if he really meant what he said about the rabbit ranch.

"Why," said John, "I can substantiate every word I have said."

"Very well," said she, "that gentleman who was sitting behind you represents the Detroit Free Press, and he will surely have it published in a few weeks."

"All right," said John, "I will be pleased to see it in print."

Sure enough, in about six weeks John received a notice from the Detroit Free Press, containing a lengthy account of "John Halleck's Stock Ranch," and an editorial mention of it written in good faith, and now "John Halleck's Stock Ranch" is a household tradition in Northern California.

Mexico Becoming Progressive.

The people of Northern Mexico, who are now so rapidly coming in contact with business men from the United States, are taking on progressive propensities. They are introducing farming implements, machinery for cotton manufacture and mining. It is also said that there is a large opening there for wood-working machinery, chiefly on account of the large quantities of superior timber of the Mexican forests. The duty on barbed wire has recently been removed as an encouragement for farm improvements.

A bill for the encouragement of the mining industry recently passed, and at last accounts was in the hands of the President for his signature. From the date of the promulgation of this law coal mines of every variety, petroleum wells, mines of quicksilver, iron and all the mineral products of the same, ore blooms, pig iron, ingots, plates and quicksilver, shall be exempt from federal, local and municipal tax, or contribution other than the stamp tax, and the circulation of gold and silver in the Republic, whether in bullion or coined, and all other metals, products of the mines of the country, shall be exempt from State tax or toll, no matter under what name the same may be levied. Foreign quicksilver shall remain exempt from all import duties and interior charges of whatever name, with the exception of the coinage tax. The mine and their products shall be subjected to but one tax, which shall be determined by the value of the product, regauged by the State tax, and shall never exceed 2 per cent. of that value. Mills, smelters and assay offices shall pay to the State or Federal Government, as the case may be, only a single tax. Every other tax, except the stamp tax, by whatever name it may be known, or the extract, product or use of the mine or mill, or the product or use of metallurgical industries or the capital invested in mines or mills, shares of stock and title deeds or transfer deeds to mines and mills, and on all shares of stock representing the capital invested, is positively forbidden by this law.

Logical.

"Why, Bessie, child, the looking ill—A case of measles, I'll be bound, Or scarlet-fever, which is worse; They tell me it's a going round."

"I think I know what's wrong mamma, The child with rare demureness said; 'The chicken-pox, what I've got— I found a feller in my bed.'"

## A SAD SEQUEL.

## Another Victim of the State Capital Tragedy.

Mattie Allen, Who Killed Patterson, Dies from Morphine.

The Body of Jack Seymour Found in San Francisco Bay.

The Hawaiian Consul Denies the Reported Shipment of Arms to the Islands—Queen Kap Expected Today—A Chance for Manufacturers—Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] Not since the slaying of young Kline by Feany Wetzel, about a year ago, have the people of this city been thrown into such a state of excitement as by the killing last night of James Patterson by Mattie Allen, and her subsequent death, which occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The morphine that she had swallowed had taken such effect that efforts to save her life proved of no avail. At 5 o'clock this morning she was awake. Her watchers raised her in a sitting position. She slowly opened her eyes and managed to murmur, "Do not tell mother," and never spoke again. The body was taken charge of by the Coroner, and none were permitted to gratify a morbid curiosity by looking on her face. A brother of Mattie had arrived here from Lincoln, and in the morning her mother will reach here. Patterson's body has been viewed by thousands at the morgue today. Mattie Allen, a mother and sister living in Detroit, Mich., is thought to have relatives in San Francisco.

## JACK SEYMOUR'S FATE.

He Preferred Death to Facing His Partner and Friend.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] The body of a man who was seen on the surface of the water, they fastened a rope to the body and brought it to Meigs wharf. The Coroner was notified and by the aid of assistants it was conveyed to the morgue. After some time it was identified as that of Jack Seymour, a partner in the firm of Seymour and Matthews, who were joint proprietors of the California Athletic Club. The body was in a bad state of decomposition. The eyes, nose and ears were gone, and the body from the water one hand dropped off.

Seymour disappeared on the 1st inst., leaving three letters, one for Matthews, another for his brother, and a third for a friend. Seymour confessed that he was short in his accounts, and that he had been claiming to have lost in poor speculations. In conclusion he expressed his intention of committing suicide. Members of the California Athletic Club declined to identify the body. Seymour had killed himself. They concluded that finding him in financial straits he had fled to Australia, from which he had been expelled. The body was found in the bay, and it was thought that he had jumped from the ship.

## A CHANCE TO EXHIBIT.

Products of the Pacific Coast Wanted in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] H. P. Gregory & Co. have issued circulars calling the attention of American manufacturers to the fact that the Melbourne exhibition to be held in Melbourne, Australia, commencing August 1, 1898, and continuing five months. It is the intention of the firm to act as agent for those desiring to display American wares at the exhibition, and preparations are making for the reception of goods which will be shipped to Australia free of duty. Manufacturers will be given every advantage to arrange attractive displays, and the laws of Victoria will protect the exhibitors' property. An award will consist of gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of honorable mention, together with a special report of the jury on the subject of the awards. The imports from Great Britain to the Australian colonies amounted to \$10,000,000 last year, and the exhibition will serve a good purpose in introducing American goods, which might otherwise fail to find a market in the colonies.

## THE HAWAIIAN CONSUL.

He Denies the Reported Shipment of Arms to the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] The Hawaiian Consul, Mr. McKinley, said today that the only shipment of firearms made by the brig W. G. Irwin to Honolulu consists of a case of guns consigned to Shaffer & Co., of that city, on account of planters for whom that firm is acting as agents. The consul also stated that he had been unofficially informed that the Navy Department would place a vessel—the steamer Hassler—at the disposal of Queen Kapiolani to convey her to her island home, but the probabilities are that she will decline the offer. The Australia leaves on Tuesday, and being more commodious and a faster vessel than the navy ship, the passage will be more agreeable to the queen. The queen arrives tomorrow on the regular overland train.

## THE ARIZONA FLOODS.

Trains Still Blocked by Washouts—No Mails.

NOGALES (Ariz.), July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] Fortunately, the telegraph wires, which were cut by the washout in Santa Canon, is now in good repair, which is a great relief to merchants here and in Sonora. It was expected here that the mails and express would be transferred, but that was found impossible, and it is now thought that it will be several days before mails or express will come through. The railroad company is doing all in its power to remedy affairs. Superintendent Richards being on the scene of trouble, and looking after matters in person, said he felt sure that the road could not as yet be completed. A large force of men are employed at the washout.

## Drowning Accidents.

SACRAMENTO, July 17.—Cricket, a book-blinder, of Mostro Station, Alameda county, and J. H. Thorp, a young carpenter, of this city, were drowned in the Sacramento River this morning, a short distance below this city. They went bathing with a party of friends, got beyond their depth in the treacherous under-current, and were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 17.—Freddy Howe, 9 years of age, was drowned in the Willamette River yesterday afternoon. His parents were camped on the river bank a few miles above town, and the boy, while playing in a duck boat, was capsized and sunk. The body was recovered. His father is a well-known bookbinder.

## The San Joaquin Ranch Sale.

SANTA ANA, July 17.—[Special.] The sale of the well-known San Joaquin ranch is extremely gratifying to the people of the Santa Ana Valley. Subdivision will follow, giving homes to thousands.

## Drowned in Pescadero Creek.

PESCADERO, July 17.—Joe Anderson, a Russian, was found drowned this afternoon in Pescadero creek. He left Nelson's place last night to go to his home in the woods, taking a lan-

tern to light his way. He apparently lost his footing and fell off the steep bank into the water, where he was found this afternoon by fishermen.

## FELL INTO THE CELLAR.

Bad Accident at a New Building on Upper Main Street.

Last night at 9 o'clock a Mexican woman was walking down Upper Main street, and, as she attempted to pass a new building that is in course of erection, next to the Sentous block, she tripped and fell through the sidewalk into the cellar. She was picked up by Officer Lemon, and was found to be badly injured. She called for Father Peter, and was taken to that gentleman, who happened to be near by. A physician was called in as soon as she could be taken to her home, and her wounds were dressed. Three or four ribs were broken, and it is very doubtful whether she will live through the night. The owners of the building have been warned by the police several times to make the sidewalk in front of their building safe for foot passengers, but they failed to do so. The woman was about 80 years of age, and was in such a condition that a person could not very well pass along the sidewalk without falling into the cellar.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The German Police Think They Discover an Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor—Earthquakes in Italy.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, July 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In consequence of a rumor that slips of paper have been found in several places through which an imperial train would pass, the Emperor's train passes. Tonight at midnight a special train was dispatched before the Emperor's train. The route from Mayence to Darmstadt was lined with police. Both trains passed safely without incident.

## EARTHQUAKES—ERUPTION OF ETNA.

LONDON, July 17.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Sicily and along the Italian coast at 5 o'clock this morning. Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. No damage is reported.

## THE POPE'S LOVE FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 17.—Monsignor Persico, Papal Commissioner, today dedicated a chapel at Wicklow. In the course of his remarks he said that since he had been in Ireland he had been inspired with admiration for the people, in whose breasts he believed, patriotism and reverence for the Catholic faith were deeply rooted. The Pope, he said, loved Ireland, and for that reason had sent a commissioner to inquire into the condition of the people.

## STREET-SPRINKLING.

The Mayor Wants the Party Graded Thoroughfares Attended To.

Every street in this city is being sprinkled during the dusty season. At almost every meeting of the Board of Health he has brought the matter up. At a meeting of the board Saturday the Mayor made the following report, as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sprinkling system, which the board refused to accept:

Your Board of Health, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Trade in regard to the sprinkling of streets, respectfully beg leave to report that we recognize the complaints mentioned and are doing everything in our power to get efficient sprinkling. The Board of Trade or any member thereof or any delinquency in the Mayor or Superintendent of Streets, spending the public money, and neglecting to recommend that the number of sprinkling carts now employed (twenty-five) be retained, and that the streets of main thoroughfares leading into the city be sprinkled twice a day—morning and evening—including portions of Figueroa, Main and Broadway, and Broadway and Broadway, Temple, Aliso and Seventh streets.

## GORMLEE

Thought to Be in Hiding in the Mountains of Arizona.

Tom Gormlee has not yet been captured, although there are several men in hot pursuit. Two of the chief Skinner's men returned yesterday morning, but they had arranged with officers, who will follow the man into Arizona, where he has gone. He was in San Bernardino only a few hours before one of the Chief's officers reached that point, but he got out and made his way into the mountains of Arizona, where he is now in hiding. When dispatches received by the Chief last night, it is very certain that he will have his man in a very few days. The man had about \$100 when he left Lamanda Park, and judging from his actions, he will save as far as it will carry him, unless he is captured. The officers have learned of certain marks on his left arm, in the shape of a triangle, and they will look for it. A woman a little higher up, that was picked into the flesh with India ink. By these marks it will be very easy for any one to identify him. Gormlee's mistress, who was brought in from the camp Saturday night, still refuses to talk.

## THE RIGHT OF WAY.

A Mustang Disrupts Passage with the Santa Monica Train.

An ugly-faced mustang came very near causing a terrible accident at the old depot yesterday morning. He was hitched to a light buggy, and was driven by a couple of ladies. They were driving up Aliso street, and just as the horse was about to cross the track he reared up, and he and his driver were hurled into the air. The Santa Monica train was only a few yards away at the time, and it was all the engineer could do to stop it within three feet of the buggy. It took a crowd of volunteers fully twenty minutes to get the horse under headway so that the train could pass.

## BRIEFS.

J. Bond Francisco's complimentary concert Thursday evening, July 21st. Reserved seats at J. B. Brown's music store without extra charge.

J. H. Betworth, of East Los Angeles, writes to THE TIMES, stating that he did not inform against John Paul, but was cruelly to animals, as reported Saturday. He refers to Police Officer McKee and Martin Wray, officer of the Humane Society, for corroboration. He further disclaims any personal spite against Paul.

## Sing a Sandwich Island.

(Oakland Tribune.) Sing a song o' Sandwiches, A kingdom and a crown: A hula hula revery, In Honolulu town.

The King is in his palace Feeling very funny, The Queen is in a foreign land Spending lots of money. But when the throne is captured And David sighs in grief, Along comes a man-o-war And puts 'em on the reef.

Therefore: Sing a song Aloha! Sing a kingdom and a crown: A hula hula revery, In Honolulu town.

The King is in his palace Eating pig and poi, The Queen is singing blithely— Her heart is full o' joy. And David sighs in grief, And David chokes his grief, While the missionary pariahs Are stewing on the reef.

## SWELTERING CITIES.

## An Appalling Death-Roll in the East.

Hospitals Crowded with Persons Prostrated by the Heat.

Sixty-two Deaths from Sunstroke in Chicago.

The Thermometer Registers 118 Degrees at Joliet—Forteen Convicts Prostrated—Cincinnati People Sleeping on the Sidewalks—Many Deaths at Philadelphia.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—[By The Associated Press.] The hot weather of Saturday was intensified today, and there was much suffering throughout the city. From 2 a.m. until 7 p.m. the mercury rose from 90° to 102°. The records of the police department for today show that not less than forty-five persons were stricken down. Eighteen have already died. The Saturday list was appalling. The total number of cases cared for by the police department alone was over one hundred. Thirty have proved fatal. When a complete record is made it will be unprecedented in the history of the city. Such a degree of heat has not been experienced in this city for thirty years.

A windstorm followed by a light rain passed over this city this evening and at 10 tonight the temperature has dropped to 79°.

## SIXTY-TWO DEATHS.

CHICAGO, July 17.—At 1 o'clock tonight the latest returns show that sixty-two persons have died either in or on the way to the various hospitals in the city since Saturday morning. These deaths were all the direct result of sunstroke or heat prostration. A number of cases in which the patient was in a state of comatose tonight, and the doctors consider their cases hopeless. At the County Hospital the doctors and nurses have been working almost incessantly for thirty-six hours. The crush far exceeds that following the Haymarket riot.

## VERY HOT AND VERY DRY.

PITTSBURGH, July 17.—This was the hottest and at the same time the driest Sunday ever known here. Through the efforts of the Law and Order Society every saloon in the city was closed tight. For several hours today the thermometer registered 101° in the shade, the highest point reached for years. Six fatal cases of sunstroke and fully a score of prostrations were reported. A number of sudden deaths are also recorded, which may be charged to the torrid spell.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the dead bodies of William Corrigan and John Dennis were found in their rooms in John Delane's tavern on Grant street. The men were not caused to excessive drinking and the cause of their deaths is shrouded in mystery.

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

JOLIET, July 17.—The record was beaten today. The mercury reached 113° in the shade. Two deaths and eighteen prostrations are reported.

JOLIET, July 17.—Fourteen convicts at the prison were overcome by the heat today and two died. The thermometer registered 104° at daybreak this morning and 113° in the middle of the day. Heat is simply terrific.

## VERY HOT IN MICHIGAN.



FRANK P. DAVIS, Agent.  
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## THE ENCAMPMENT.

EVERYTHING READY FOR A BIG TIME IN ST. LOUIS.

A General Order from Fairchild Announcing Harmony in All Arrangements—The Committee Disclaims Any Insult to the President.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS G. A. R. MADISON (WIS.), July 11th.

General Orders, No. 15. It is with great pleasure that the Commander-in-Chief promulgates the following letter and resolution:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS (MO.), July 8th.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief (G. A. R., Madison, Wis.)—GENERAL: The Executive Committee of the city of St. Louis, having in charge all arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic at its Twenty-first Annual Encampment, to be held in this city in September next, for the purpose of refuting and, if possible, of setting at rest certain misrepresentations that have been made, to the prejudice of the citizens of St. Louis and of this committee, is prompted to make this communication to you, and through you to the Council of Administration, with the hope that from you and the Council there may issue a circular to Grand Army men throughout the country that will at once refute the unfounded statements and set at rest reports the continued circulation of which can only tend to the injury of the organization and mar the success of the coming encampment. The committee desires in the first place to thank you and the Council of Administration for the cordial cooperation that has at all times been shown this committee in perfecting such arrangements as will make the Twenty-first Annual Encampment a grand and glorious success. With your assured continued cooperation we are satisfied that the encampment will be marked with results that will be gratifying alike to the Grand Army of the Republic and the citizens of St. Louis, whose generous hospitality has been extended with open and unstinted liberality to each and every comrade of the Grand Army. We assure you that nothing has occurred or is likely to occur that will dampen in any wise the fixed purpose and desire of the citizens of St. Louis to make this annual encampment the most noted and successful meeting in the history of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. It has been reported, and that report has been industriously circulated in some sections of the country, that this committee (two-thirds of whom are members of the Grand Army of the Republic) had invited political clubs and political organizations to join in the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic Tuesday, the 27th day of September. This statement has been made (whether for good or bad purposes it is not necessary here to discuss) in the teeth of a resolution unanimously adopted by this committee in March last declaring that none but Grand Army posts and Grand Army men should be invited or permitted to join in the parade. It has also been reported in many quarters and believed that the rates to be charged by the hotels at St. Louis to those attending the encampment are to be excessive and extortionate. We assure you that nothing of this kind will be permitted by the citizens of St. Louis or this committee, but that everything possible that can be done to make every delegate and visitor to the encampment comfortable and, and generously and most hospitably entertained. You have been furnished with the official action taken by the committee touching questions that have provoked in some quarters what to the committee seem unfair and unjust criticisms. In the light of these proceedings, we ask if the time has not now come when some official action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Administration should be taken in reference to the reports, which, if not corrected by official authority, will continue to militate against the success of the encampment. We are ready to receive, and will gladly take care of, 100,000 veteran soldiers at the encampment, and we sincerely hope to see that number in line the day of the grand parade. I have the honor to be, General, with great respect, your obedient servant.

D. P. GRIER, Chairman.

From the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration held at Madison, Wis., July 8, 1887, there is obtained the following:

Resolved, that the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration have considered the communication of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of citizens of St. Louis having in charge the reception and entertainment of the Twenty-first National Encampment to the Commander-in-Chief. In view of the many gross misrepresentations that have gone abroad touching the action of that committee and its relations to the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Administration we recommend that a general order be issued embodying such communication. We suggest that in said order the comrades be assured that the work of the committee and the officers of the National Encampment have been in full accord. They have been, and are now, working harmoniously together to make the Twenty-first National Encampment one of the grandest and most enjoyable in the history of the order. We also consider it alike due to the Grand Army and the St. Louis committee that the Commander-in-Chief shall announce that all statements that may have been made by any one concerning the manner of conducting the reception of the encampment, or of the contemplated presence in or absence from the city of St. Louis of any particular person or persons upon that occasion have not been based upon any official action on the part of the officers of the Grand Army, who alone have authority to speak for the National Encampment when it is not in session.

Neither the letter nor resolution was necessary to convince the Commander-in-Chief that the purpose of the St. Louis committee and the Executive Committee has, from the first, been in line with his own—namely: To make the Twenty-first National Encampment a pronounced success. But the many who have been misled by unauthorized clamor will be glad to be assured officially that nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, to mar the festivities of that occasion or diminish the warmth of the generous hospitality extended by the citizens of St. Louis. Assurances are ample that hotel accommodations for the members of the encampment will be furnished at usual rates by applying to Capt. Lloyd G. Harris, chairman of the hotel committee, at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

By command of Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief. E. B. GRAY, Adjutant-General.

## MONROVIA.

How the Booming Little City Was Built.

(Monrovia Planet.)

Monrovia is a wonderful little town. From almost a dreary waste, a year ago last May, to a town of over 1200 inhabitants, is a growth attained by no other place in the State. And why has it made such gigantic strides? For various reasons. In the first place the foundations were well laid. A start was made in the right direction. In this section is found a soil that is unsurpassed for the culture of citrus and deciduous fruits alike. Having at our back doors, as it were, a cañon containing an abundant supply of the very purest of water, an easy means was opened to us for securing said water in sufficient quantities for our needs, and the town company, who put the property upon the market, had pipes laid all over the townsite before offering a lot for sale. One by one new people began to settle and build homes for themselves. One of the first buildings erected was a fine large hotel, that for completeness of appointments is surpassed nowhere on the coast. Two churches were commenced almost the first thing. Business blocks of good size have been built, and the number of residences is increasing daily. An elegant \$15,000 schoolhouse is now being constructed, all paid for. Two banks are being built, one of brick and the other of granite. Two street railways have been constructed, one of which is already running. There are no saloons, and if the majority of the people can help it there never will be any. The town is happily located. Nestled as it is close up to the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains, 1200 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent view of the San Gabriel Valley is had. No wonder that so many people are anxious to secure homes among us. And there are more coming. Every other person you meet will tell you that they expect friends or relatives to join them soon. The Planet will venture the assertion that Monrovia will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants when it is two years old to allow her to incorporate as a city.

There'll Be a Rush

To get numbered certificates, free of charge, for the great sale of lots in the California Cooperative Colony, town of Clearwater, which opens July 25th. The prices of lots will soon be advanced. The foothill and Long Beach Railroad will run through CLEARWATER.

Highland Brand Condensed Milk

Is cream. Try it instead of cream on fruits. It can be used for any purpose of liquid milk, by addition of water. For oyster sauce it is unexcelled. In tea, coffee or chocolate equal to cream. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

We Guarantee

To run a motor road to Rosencrans townsite this fall, in forty minutes, so buy while you can, at our bedrock prices.

R. D. ANDROS, W. L. WEAVER.

Sole owners, room 8 and 9, Wilson block, 24 West First street.

Lucerne

Is the only new town laid out in a business locality and in a business manner. Business streets 100 feet wide. Public plaza in center of town 250 feet square. Alleys in rear of all lots. All piping will be done on rails.

Wednesday, July 20th.

Excursion to Lucerne leaves on regular train at 9:35 a.m., from First-street depot, returning next day on regular evening train. Round-trip ticket, \$3.00. Tickets can be had at railroad depots here and at Pasadena.

To Capitalists.

Chance for a few days to buy on bloc a splendid tract near Raymond Hotel, already subdivided and ready for sale in lots. Russell, Cor. & Co., 122 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Burch & Bond

Have removed their office to 136 West First street, opposite the Times building, where they will have better facilities for giving you bargains in real estate.

For Sale.

Beautiful Melrose lots. McCarthy's California Land Office, 25 W. First street.

Doctor's Office for Rent.

Furniture and outfit (homoeopathic) for sale. 112½ W. First street, room 5.

What Have You Done with It?

Subdivided and placed it on the market for sale in large lots.

Handsome Lithograph Free.

Send to Graham & Collier Wildomar Ca

Neirow.

See it. McCarthy, 25 W. First street.

The Grandest View

Ever offered to man at Rosencrans.

Highland Brand Condensed Milk is unexcelled for children.

Free concert and sale of lots August 3d, at Armory Hall.

Deil Vale lots, \$30 down, \$20 per month.

Deil Vale.

Unclassified.

THE STAR

95c.

FOR A LADIES' GOAT BUTTON SHOE.

A splendid leader.

\$2.50

FOR A LADIES' SPRING-HEEL GOAT BUTTON SHOE.

\$2.25

FOR A MISSES' EXTRA HIGH-CUT PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOE.

An elegant bargain, at

THE "STAR"

★

★

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

30 AND 32 N. SPRING STREET.

WOOD AND COAL.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY.

Office No. 9 Sonora street.

HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL.

STANBURY BROS. &amp; HARVEY, Port at bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472. Or send promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city. Fairness solicited.

## Physicians.

DRS. SEYMOUR & DOUGHERTY

Physicians. Their office with a Pneumatic Cabinet, for the use of rarefied, compressed or moistened air in all diseases of the lungs, together with a special apparatus for the carbonic acid and hydrocyanic acid treatment of consumption. They also prepare and administer oxygen gas, pure or combined, in all cases requiring this remedy. Office, No. 218 Spring st. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

DR. J. ADAMS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

In charge of Medical and Surgical Department. Special attention given to the treatment of all diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 m. Calls in the city promptly attended to, day or night. Office, 220 N. Main st., opposite the St. Kimo Hotel. Residence, 1812 S. Main st.

ARTHUR E. GIESHAM, M.D., OF

the University of California. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Residence, 121 North Grand ave. Diseases of the digestive organs, throat and lungs a specialty. New gas treatment used.

J. J. CHOATE, M.D., OFFICE AND

residence 24 N. Main st., rooms 3 and 5; opposite postoffice. Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Night calls promptly answered. Telephone 672.

G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D., THE NEW

treatment for lung disease. 25 S. Spring st. Hours, 7 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Telephone No. 238. During Dr. A. G. Cook's absence Dr. Whitworth will attend to his practice.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, 275 N.

Main st., opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office. Specialties: eye, ear and nose. Office hours from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DR. H. W. FENNER, OFFICE AND

residence 314 N. Main st. Telephone, 864.

DR. G. L. COLE—304 N. MAIN STREET.

Specialties: eye, ear and nose. Telephone 88.

DR. N. B. PIERPONT, OFFICE, 7½ MAIN

st.; telephone 284.

DR. BENNETT, OFFICE 36½ SOUTH

Spring street.

Specialists.

A LAY PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS

made the subject of chronic diseases a constant study for the past twelve years, and who is also a graduate of the New York Christian Science Institute, would like to take charge of an invalid, either at the mountain or seaside, or in his private treatment will be given free of charge. Address, WYOMING, N. H. Time office, 10 a.m. to 12 m. Upper Main st. P. O. Box 1827.

DR. WONG, THE WELL-KNOWN AND

practiced Chinese physician and surgeon, makes a specialty of all the various diseases of the body, head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, womb troubles, neuritis, piles, etc. Consultation free. All cases invited to attend. 125 Upper Main st. P. O. Box 1827.

DR. LEE YEE CHUN, CHINESE PHY-

sician and surgeon. Patient and carefully treated. Twenty years' experience. Smallpox a specialty. Recommended by a well-known lady named Mrs. H. C. Fraugh, of Chico, Cal. Office, 254 east side Plaza, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. WONG HIM, PHYSICIAN AND

surgeon, makes a specialty of and cures consumption, rheumatism, asthma, rupture, dropsy, catarrh, also eyes and ears, diseases of the head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, etc. Office, No. 17 Upper Main st. P. O. Box 1827.

MRS. PARKER, INDEPENDENT

lithewriter, life-reading clairvoyant. Consultations on business, lawsuits, marriages, divorces, love, absent friends, marriage, etc. 28 S. Spring st., room 1. P. O. Box 1827.

DR. CHIEF SHEE KEE, PHYSICIAN

and surgeon. Successful in curing all kinds of sickness. No. 101 Marchessault st., opposite the Plaza.

MADAME HART—FORTUNE TELL-

ing; reveals past, present and future. Room 10, 540 North Main, second floor from you can, at our bedrock prices.

MRS. LENZBERG, TEST AND BUSI-

ness Medium. Hours, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Removed to 11 N. Bunker Hill ave.

FREDERICK PURSORD, PROFESSOR

of music, 43 Franklin st., disengaged.

Homeopathic Physicians.

S. S. SALISBURY, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST.

Office, rooms 11 and 12, Los Angeles Bank building, cor. First and Spring sts.; residence, 528 S. Pearl st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Hours at residence, 11 to 12 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone No. 597; residence, 577.

A. S. SHORR, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST.

Office, 121 N. Main st., Western block, residence, corner of San Pedro and Adams sts. Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Telephone No. 81.

J. MILLS BOAL, M.D., 39 N. SPRING

st. (over People's Store). Hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 4 p.m. Residence, 47 Hill st., two doors from Fifth st. Telephone No. 18.

DOROTHEA LUMMIS, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST.

Office and residence, 367 Fort st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Telephone No. 48.

DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPATHIST.

Office, 228 S. Spring st. Office hours, 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

JULIA F. BUTTON, M.D., OFFICE

hours, 1 to 5. Office, 41 S. Spring st.

Architects.

C. O. MERRITT, ARCHITECT, 122 WESTERN

block, Los Angeles, Cal. Rooms 4 and 5, Mott Block.

K. E. KYSOR, JNO. A. WALLS, OCTAVIUS MORGAN,

KYSOR, MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHITECTS. Rooms 1 and 2, Western block, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. M. EDELMAN, ARCHITECT AND

sanitary engineer. Office, 17 N. Main st., rooms 22 and 23, Hellman block.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT,

Wilson block, No. 24 W. First st., room 23.

J. W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT. ROOM

15, Bamiller block, over People's Store.

W. R. NOYTON, ARCHITECT, 28 N.

Spring st.

CAULKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14

N. Spring st.

Dentists.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 23 S.

Spring st., rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings from \$2 up; amalgam and silver fillings, \$1; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas; \$1; teeth extracted without gas or air, \$5; best sets of teeth from \$4 to \$10. By our new method of making teeth a mouth is impossible. All work guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain a specialty. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 m.

DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST. DEN-

tal rooms, No. 23 S. Spring st. Reside block. Teeth extracted without pain; special attention paid to filling teeth.

Educational.

McPHERSON ACADEMY—THIS SUC-

cessful and well-established school will reopen September 8, 1887. Pleasant rooms, good board and a cheerful home at reasonable rates; boys fitted for college or business. For catalogue, containing courses of study, etc., address McPHERSON BROS., 526 Grand ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF

Music, 408 S. Main st. Every advantage for a complete musical education; voice culture, piano and organ specialties; elocution and languages taught. MRS. E. J. VALENTINE, Free.

MRS. JIRAH D. COLE, ONE OF THE

first vocal teachers of Chicago, will receive pupils every Thursday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 519 W. Seventh st.

COMMERCIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.

Book-keeping and arithmetic. Schumacher block. L. B. LAWSON, Principal.

LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF ART AND

Design, cor. Spring and Third sts.

Oculists and Aurists.

DR. DARLING, M.D., 122 WESTERN

block, Los Angeles, Cal. Rooms 4 and 5, Mott Block.

DRS. DARLING & MURPHY, OCULIST AND AURIST. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. 122 Main street.

F. F. HOY, M.D., OCULIST AND AURIST, late with Dr. Koons and Dr. Norton of New York. Treats the eye and ear exclusively. Office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. 412 S. Spring st.

DR. A. C. ROGERS—WILL REMOVE

to 28 S. Main street; hours—9-12, 2-4, 6-7.

Attorneys.

ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDER-

son, Attorneys at Law. Office, rooms 6, 7, 9 and 11, Lawyers' building, Temple street.

DIEHL & SAVAGE, ATTORNEYS AT

LAW. Office—Room 3, Law Building.

Searchers of Title.

HENRY N. DALLAWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. C. W. CHASE, C. L. LOWAY & CHASE, EXAMINERS OF

Titles and Conveyancers. Room 4, Allen block, Corner Spring and Temple streets.

D. W. MACLELLAN, SEARCHER OF

records, 25 Temple st. Abstracts and certificates of title carefully prepared.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO LADIES. LADIES

straw, cloth, beaver or felt hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. Mackridge's, No. 24 Third st., between Spring and Main.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

Main office, 15 W. Second st. Call for and deliver washing to all parts of the city. Telephone 367.

PURE FRUIT—JAMS AND JELLIES

Made to order, by MISS L. HINCKLEY, cor. Twelfth and Flower sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

V. J. ROWAN, SURVEYOR, FORMER-

ly of the City Surveyor's office. Office, room 13, Moore block, opposite Courthouse.

LYMAN A. PULVER, LANDSCAPE

and practical gardener. Leave orders at Meek's bakery.

M. S. BAKER & CO.'S MACHINERY

and City Pump and Machine Shop, Buena Vista.

BOOM

Los Angeles

—AND—

CALIFORNIA LAND COMPY,

25 TEMPLE STREET.

25 TEMPLE STREET.

VERNON!

Central : Avenue.

BEST TRACTS IN THIS BOOMING DISTRICT

For Sale. For Particulars and Terms apply to

Los Angeles and California Land Co.,

25 TEMPLE STREET.

25 TEMPLE STREET.

AMES' FIRST SUBDIVISION

OF : VERNON!

SOME LOTS LEFT IN THIS SPLENDID TRACT.

CALL EARLY MONDAY AT OFFICES OF

Los Angeles and California Land Company,

25 TEMPLE STREET.

BOOM



## OUR NEIGHBORS.

**COMPTON, July 13.**—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Since "N. O. Boom" has apparently died a literary death, and since his successor, "Juvenile," seems to have followed in his wake, I have stepped forward and unanimously elected myself to be the successor of the twain in the correspondence business.

For some time past the outside world has heard but very little about the affairs in our busy district. This is not as it should be, for Compton is an enterprising and thriving community and is as deserving of public mention as any other town in Los Angeles county. Some time ago, in a letter to THE TIMES, a gentleman requested correspondence to give a general description of their districts with regard to location, size, etc., rather than a publication of the happenings to and doings of numerous individuals who were altogether unknown to the general public.

For the benefit of this gentleman, and others who may be of the same turn of mind, I will state that Compton is a small town situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad about midway between Los Angeles and Wilmington. It has connections with the two cities mentioned, and other places also, by means of the telephone, the telegraph and railroads.

The town itself contains one fair-sized hotel, two dry goods and grocery stores, one fancy grocery, two drug stores, three churches—of Methodist, Baptist and Holiness denominations, respectively—and a \$5000 schoolhouse of four rooms.

The town also contains a postoffice, one boot and shoe store, one millinery establishment, one real-estate agency, and a bakery, which drives a prosperous trade.

Compton boasts of two halls, one belonging to the Odd Fellows and the other to a private party. Of harness, barber, wagon, jewelry, tin, blacksmith and butcher shops, there is one of each at Compton. There are three different parties sending out meat-wagons from this district to supply the town and the surrounding country. A lively stable, a lumber-yard, a Chinese laundry and a cheese factory are located here, all of which seem to be doing a good and paying business.

We have one affliction in the form of a saloon and billiard parlor, though this is a comfort to the temperance folks to know that these do not prosper very well. There are two resident physicians here, also numerous dressmakers, who enjoy a brisk trade.

We have but one wood yard located in this place and it seems to do well. At present Compton is minus its "tooth carpenter." There are quite a number of warehouses here which are used for storing grain, etc. Besides these, we have many private dwellings in the town.

Beginning inside the "city limits," and scattered over the surrounding country, lie the fertile farms for which this section is noted. Aside from our well-bearing orchards and gardens, the broad, green fields of alfalfa, stretching out on every hand, make in themselves "things of beauty" which please the eye to gaze upon, and prove "joys forever" to the owners thereof. This is a farming district, and the principal occupation of the people is farming.

The population is steadily increasing. I do not know the exact number here just at present, but I believe there were from 2000 to 2500 inhabitants.

The schools are enjoying vacation just now. The members of the Excelsior and Champion literary societies united and gave two entertainments for the support of the "school-organ fund," at the close of school (evenings of June 22d and 23d). Among other things on the programme was a commencement oration by Miss Mary Sherer. After its delivery, William Malcom, the principal of the school, presented the young lady with a diploma of graduation, issued by the Los Angeles County Board of Education. Miss Sherer is the first and only legal graduate ever furnished to the public by the Los Angeles County Board of Education.

Several new and interesting features were added to the programme, making a variation of the old-time "school exhibition," viz., a "Porcupine Club" and "Negro minstrel." The total amount received from the entertainment was \$120, expenses, \$30. Total amount cleared, \$90, which is a good showing for the young people. More anon.

GEORGE GILBERT.

**Long Beach.** TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—FORESHADOWING OF CHAUTAUQUA.

**LONG BEACH, July 13.**—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The temperance convention, held at this popular resort on the 14th, 15th and 16th, was largely attended, and proved a success from all standpoints. A morning meeting was had, and afterward an evening meeting, at which Dr. Bowers and the Hon. T. C. Richmond spoke in their usual fervor and rousing manner.

On Friday three sessions were held, morning, afternoon and evening. Dr. J. P. Widney and Jesse Yarnell speaking in the morning. Rev. A. M. Hough, Messrs. L. D. Moore and Will D. Gould spoke in the evening. On Saturday the Rev. Selah Brown and H. H. Matheson spoke in the morning, reports of committees were presented in the afternoon, and a platform meeting was held in the evening.

The Chautauqua fourth annual session will commence on the 20th, and continue till August 9th. On Monday night, the 18th, a social will be held at the Chautauqua building. The opening exercises will commence on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 p.m., and Bartlett's Seventh Infantry Band will furnish the music. Brief speeches will be made by members of the Los Angeles press, and these exercises will be followed by a grand pyrotechnic display, and the whole town will be illuminated. Prominent educators, professors, and poets at the rate of the meetings, as will also address the meetings, and will also prominent preachers of this section. THE TIMES will contain a full account of all the meetings as they progress.

Long Beach as a popular health resort is becoming widely known, and the Long Beach Company's hotel is having a heavy run, as Manager Crowley informed THE TIMES representative.

Contractor Burlingame has a large force at work extending the avenue along the beach, which will be 100 feet wide and over a mile long. Lots along this property sold for \$50, and found eager purchasers only a week ago.

Considerable talk of another road besides the little narrow-gauge road is now being indulged in, as that road is now taxed to its utmost to carry its passengers from the junction into town.

A large number of parties are camped

on the beach and in town. THE TIMES correspondent had to sleep in a hotel dining-room on a cot because he showed up at 10 o'clock.

A social dance will be given at the Long Beach Hotel every Saturday night by the proprietor. A large number of Los Angeles people are at this resort.

An extra train on Sundays leaves Los Angeles at 8 a.m., and returning, gets the passengers back into Los Angeles at 6:20 p.m., thus giving a long day at the beach.

On the opening night the beach was illuminated by fancy-colored lights for a distance of two miles.

The new Chautauqua building is one of the most complete of the kind in the country, and has a seating capacity of 2000 people. RUSTLER.

**Merit Will Only Tell.** The sale of lots made by the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company, on Wednesday last, was unprecedented in the history of our country. The same enthusiasm prevailed yesterday as was exhibited the day before, and the sales were remarkable. This can not be overestimated, as no such property has ever been offered to the public, considering the price paid in Los Angeles county. The immense business already at this point is sufficient evidence to the enthusiastic purchasers that it is the place for stores, banks, warehouses, etc., to meet the demands of the people, being the center of the most productive agricultural district in Southern California, and in the city of the past freight and passenger traffic between the East and the West, and being in the hands of the strongest syndicate in the State of California. We predict that San Gabriel will be one of the most flourishing cities in the valley.

**California Co-operative Colony Lands.** The California Co-operative Colony offers for sale at \$100 an acre a portion of its valuable lands in the Cerritos ranch, to those who wish to purchase such property before the prices are advanced still higher. The land is subdivided into ten-acre lots. It is located in an arid plain twelve miles from Los Angeles, with plenty of water, and is most desirable for all practical uses. Fertile soil, magnificent scenery, ocean breezes and pure water are prominent characteristics of the Colony tract. A railroad will soon be built through the tract and townsite, running from Pasadena and Los Angeles to Long Beach. The boom has struck the Colony tract and nothing can suppress it. Call at the office of the California Co-operative Colony and obtain further information, and see maps and diagrams. Rooms 3 and 4, New block, W. Second st., Los Angeles.

**\$200 Reward—Land Frauds.** Two hundred dollars reward will be paid to any person or persons that will inform on those people that have circulated the report that I have been locating persons on rocks and hills. In answer I beg to say that all my locations were made to the best of my knowledge by the old Government survey; but to be more than sure, I am having every single location that has been made by me re-surveyed and checked off by E. Randall, of Oro Grande, to whom every section of that land is well known. The above reward will be paid on the conviction of the person or persons who circulated the report, and whom I intend to prosecute to the full extent of the law. Signed, JOHN E. MILLER, Cashier.

445 South Spring street, Los Angeles. Other Los Angeles papers please copy.

**Burbank improvements—Street railways and buildings to be built.** By a resolution passed by the board of directors, a street railway is to be commenced on Olive avenue, and completed as soon as possible; also, ten more buildings, to be commenced and completed as soon as men and material can be provided—as the demand for buildings is far in excess of the supply.

**We Guarantee.** To run a motor road to Rosecrans townsite this fall, in forty minutes, so buy while you can, at our bedrock prices. E. R. D'ARVOIS, W. L. WEBB, Sole owners, rooms 8 and 9, Wilson block, 24 West First street.

**No Unusual Loss to Rosecrans.** No sufferers in line all night to create a short-lived excitement for a rear view town. Rosecrans has no need of such methods to stimulate sale of its property. Citizens are buying at Rosecrans. All predict a magnificent future. The sewer system of Rosecrans is unsurpassed on the Pacific.

**Russell, Cox & Co.** In their new office, 122 West First street, Los Angeles, have a splendid list of properties, gave two entertainments for the support of the "school-organ fund," at the close of school (evenings of June 22d and 23d). Among other things on the programme was a commencement oration by Miss Mary Sherer. After its delivery, William Malcom, the principal of the school, presented the young lady with a diploma of graduation, issued by the Los Angeles County Board of Education. Miss Sherer is the first and only legal graduate ever furnished to the public by the Los Angeles County Board of Education.

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## Bank Statements.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

#### FARMERS & MERCHANTS' BANK.

At the close of business, JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand.....	\$1,008,447 81
Cash with other banks.....	230,890 81
Cash on call.....	250,000 00
<b>Cash available.....</b>	<b>\$1,489,338 62</b>
U. S. 4 per cent. and other govern- ment bonds.....	450,388 61
Stocks and warrants.....	23,985 61
Loans and discounts.....	2,501,810 82
Real estate.....	7,010 00
<b>Real estate.....</b>	<b>7,010 00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,269,053 13</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital (paid up).....	\$500,000 00
Surplus.....	500,000 00
Undivided profits.....	2,268 62
Due depositors.....	2,501,810 81
Dividends (amount).....	5,146 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,269,053 13</b>

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**  
County of Los Angeles,  
Isaiah W. Hellman, president, and John Mil-  
ner, cashier, of the Farmers and Mer-  
chants' Bank of Los Angeles, each for him-  
self, swear that the foregoing statement is true to  
the best of his knowledge and belief.  
(Signed) ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, Pres't.  
(Signed) JOHN MILNER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th  
day of July, 1914.  
T. E. ROWAN, Notary Public.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 9, 1914.

**STATEMENT OF THE CAPITAL OF THE**  
**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK**  
**OF LOS ANGELES, at the close of business,**  
**June 30, 1914.**

Capital paid up in U. S. gold coin.....\$500,000 00

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**  
**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,**

Isaiah W. Hellman, president, and John Mil-  
ner, cashier, of the Farmers and Merchants'  
Bank of Los Angeles, each for himself, swear  
that the foregoing statement of the capital  
paid in is true to the best of their knowledge  
and belief.

(Signed) **ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, Pres't.**  
(Signed) **JOHN MILNER, Cashier.**

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th  
day of July, 1887.

**T. E. ROWAN,**  
Notary Public.

### STATEMENT OF CONDITION

#### LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK

July 1, 1914.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand.....	\$308,938 51
Loans.....	110,771 75
<b>Total available.....</b>	<b>\$419,710 26</b>
Loans.....	\$419,710 26
Furniture and fixtures.....	500 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,128,096 00</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock (paid up in gold coin).....	\$100,000 00
Reserve fund.....	100,000 00
Deposits.....	868,770 40
Dividends unclaimed.....	348 00
Undivided profits.....	33,977 57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,128,096 00</b>

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**  
County of Los Angeles,  
John E. Plater, President, and Geo. H. Stew-  
art, Cashier, of Los Angeles County Bank, being  
severally duly sworn, each for himself, says  
that the foregoing statement is true to the best  
of his knowledge and belief.  
(Signed) JOHN E. PLATER, President.  
(Signed) GEO. H. STEWART, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d  
day of July, 1914.  
T. E. ROWAN, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION**  
**OF THE**  
**SAVINGS BANK OF**  
**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,**  
July 1, 1914.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 5,088 87
Cash with other banks.....	5,981 71
<b>Total cash.....</b>	<b>\$11,070 58</b>
Loans, secured by first mortgage.....	257,300 33
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,700 00
Expenses.....	1,774 61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$292,545 52</b>

**LIABILITIES.**  
Capital, paid in gold.....\$ 20,000 00  
Reserve fund.....2,000 00  
Undivided profits.....8,944 80  
Due depositors.....271,600 72  
**Total.....\$292,545 52**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**  
County of Los Angeles,  
John Bryson, Sr., Vice-President, and Sam-  
uel H. Hunt, Secretary, of the Savings Bank  
of Southern California, being severally duly  
sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing  
statement is true to the best of his knowledge  
and belief.  
(Signed) JOHN BRYSON, Sr., Vice-Pres't.  
(Signed) SAMUEL H. HUNT, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st  
day of July, 1914.  
(SEAL) G. F. CLARKE, Notary Public.

**Real Estate.**  
**FOR SALE:**  
**CHOICE BARGAINS.**  
\$1,800—Lot 50147 on Main.  
\$5,000—Lot 102147 on Main.  
\$5,000—Lot 60150 corner on Main, with good  
6-room house and stable.  
\$5,000—Lot 102147 corner on Main; 10-room  
house.  
\$200—Front foot, 192 on corner of Main, 213  
deep.  
\$200—Front foot; 50 on Main, 5-room house.  
\$2,000—Lot 102147 on Main, 10-room house,  
Union and Vernon avenues.  
\$500—Lot in Alhambra tract.  
\$1,000—Lot in Walker tract.  
\$700—Lot in Friend tract.  
\$800—Front foot on Second street, near Ala-  
meda.  
\$140—Front foot, corner on Rose street.  
\$3,000—House and lot on Martin, near Wash-  
ington street.  
\$3,500—House and lot on Maple street, near  
Eleventh street.  
\$150—Per acre; good house and stable, well  
and tank; near University; well improved.  
\$150—Per acre in Duarte, near depot.  
\$150—Per acre; good house and stable; water  
piped on lot; 30 fruit trees, flowers and hedge;  
fine shape; E. Los Angeles, near Downey ave.  
\$24,000—16 acres of land, near church and  
school, on line of proposed street-car.  
\$1,000—House, corner on Main, near Jefferson  
street, covered with fruit; a good 6-room  
house, stable, well and tank.  
Lots in Burbank, near hotel; will double in  
short time.  
Money to loan. Houses to rent. Rents col-  
lected.  
Remember the place for a good bargain.  
LAMB & TUBBS,  
19 West First street.

**Properties for Sale.**  
Government land surveyed and located in  
any part of the State.  
\$500—Heights—Lots 28, 29 and 30; im-  
proved; vines and trees; fine house on lot 29,  
five rooms, all hard-finished. \$500; cash pay-  
ment \$200, balance cash. \$500—Two lots, 10  
acres, half cash, balance six and twelve  
months.  
Fine lots in Monte Vista.  
200 acres of fine land, ready for subdividing,  
or will make three large ranches; close to rail-  
road.  
\$250—Capital lots in city tracts.  
Excellent properties in Pasadena, including  
large store with good stock above; to be  
sold either separately or together.  
**HOTEL.**  
Splendid opportunity: stone building and  
well furnished; \$7500; payment, half in cash,  
balance for payment of remainder.  
**COTTAGE FOR RENT.**  
Several good residences in Los Angeles, well  
rented and yielding good interest; also, lots.  
\$750—Give me a call.

**HENRY BURTON,**  
441 1/2 South Spring St., Los Angeles  
ROOM 9. Free to inspect properties.

**BATH & FOSMIR.**  
**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**  
Corner V rgin and Castelar sts., Los Angeles.

## Real Estate.

### Business Men

Are Invited to Investigate the Claims Made by

**LUCERNE!**

The new town located at the head of Lake Elsinore, San Diego county.

For this purpose the California Central and Southern Railroad has

provided an excursion, to make the round trip in special cars. The

day and date are announced in local columns.

**Half-fare, Pleasant Ride**

And an opportunity to see the only really manufacturing and pro-

ducing locality in Southern California. Come and see mines, brick-

yards, sewer-pipe works in construction, limestone asbestos, copper,

clay, coal and bituminous shale.

**BRYANT, ARNOLD & CO.'S**

**MILWAUKEE FURNITURE CO.**

Will be located at Ninth and Main until August 1st. They will now sell

all kinds of furniture at a very low price, on account of being crowded

for room. These low prices will prevail till the above date, when

they will be permanently located in their new quarters, corner of

Fourth and Main.

**R. H. BRYANT.**

**O. T. ARNOLD.**

**Real Estate.**

**ELLIOTT, BRADBEER & CHAPEL,**

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

9 North Main street.

**CITY PROPERTY.**

\$1200—Each—3 lots, 60x175, one-half block from

Denny-avenue street cars, East Los Angeles.

\$1500—Lot 113, McArthur's addition to Park

ville tract.

\$2500—House and lot on Griffin avenue and

Baldwin street, East Los Angeles.

\$2500—Handsome cottage of 6 rooms, nice

lawn, flowers and fruit; Figueroa street one-

half block from Temple street.

\$2000—House of 10 rooms, hard-finished, 12-

foot ceilings, on a high hill near Second-street

car.

\$1500—Large corner lot, fronting 121 feet on

Temple street.

\$1500—Lots in Angeleno Heights tract.

\$2500—6-room cottage, and summer kitchen,

situated on a beautiful hill near Second-street

cable.

\$700—Lot 40x100, near Temple-street cable.

\$700—Lot on Santa Fe avenue.

\$400—Each—10 lots in Washington Heights

tract.

\$1000—Each—Several lots in Washington

Heights tract.

**ALL OF THE ABOVE ON EASY TERMS.**

**COUNTRY PROPERTY.**

\$3000—40 acres at Westminster; 20 acres in

alfalfa and fruits; flowing well; good building

lot.

\$225 per acre—55 acres, 1 mile from Compton;

300 bearing fruit trees; 40 acres alfalfa; 2 flow-

ing wells.

\$600 per acre—25 acres on Main street.

\$2500—50 acres, 10 miles from Compton;

house of 7 rooms (cost \$3000); 600 bearing fruit

trees; good fences and flowing well; will sell

for the whole.

\$75,000—21 acres on Orange avenue; all cov-

ered with 16-year-old orchard; house of 10

rooms, and other outbuildings.

\$1500 per acre—6½ acres, highly improved, at

Vernado; 30 acres at Vernado; house, wind-

mill and fruit trees.

\$150 per acre—10 acres, all improved, 4 miles

from Florence; good house; 20 fruit trees;

flowing well; 18 lots in Long Beach townsite.

We have always a large list of both city and

country property to select from.

**MCCONNELL, BANDHOLT**  
**GENERAL REAL-ESTATE AGENTS,**  
200 NORTH MAIN STREET.











## FARM AND RANGE.

## The Test of Oranges.

Hon. Dudley W. Adams, who several years ago was a prominent national character as master of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, but who recently has settled in Florida and gone into the orange-growing business, thus writes to the Florida Dispatch, endorsing the proposition of the Riverside Press on the coming naval contest at Riverside, between Riverside and Florida:

I am glad the Californians have accepted your challenge to an exhibition of navel, and think the proposition they make is a perfectly fair one, viz: that those who judge the fruit make their own rules for judging. It is not often we have the opportunity to admit their fairness, for in this fruit exhibition business they have made much more capital than we have, and done it mainly by superior shrewdness and unscrupulous unfairness. Now that they (for a wonder) offer fairly, let us show that we can afford to meet them on that ground. It would be a manifestly unreasonable (and outsiders would consider it) for us to insist on using our own rules for judging fruit, and especially so when those rules are transparently crude and misleading.

I do not see how it would be possible to devise a "scale of qualities" more unsatisfactory than one in use in the Florida Fruit Growers' Association. It is fairly made in two vital particulars. First, it gives no weight to the importance of the same quality as those of the greatest and most vital consequence. For instance, smoothness of peel is made of as much consequence as juiciness; absence of seed of as much importance as flavor, etc. Second, this scale of qualities is faulty in this, viz: it weighs the same quality more than once. In other words, a single quality is considered under different names, thus allowing it to count twice in the final summing up. For instance, general appearance is ten points, and smoothness of peel is ten points. Now, clearly the latter is a part of the former and goes to make it up. Weight is controlled entirely by other qualities, principally juiciness and sweetness.

Now, no man of good sound judgment, (outside of Florida) would sanction such a rule for an instant. Any competent judge who meant to reach a just conclusion would reject such unwise rules at once. If I am right, the object in using this scale of qualities is to enable judges to reach a just estimate of the value of a fruit. If it will do that and do it with more certainty than a judge's good common sense and sound judgment, then use it. If not, by all means reject it and trust to the honesty and good judgment of skillful men.

Let us now proceed to judge a couple of oranges by this "scale of qualities" and see if it can be trusted.

The first specimen is in  
General appearance, perfect, scores 10 points  
Size, very large, 10  
Weight, 10  
Smoothness of peel, perfect, 10  
Thinness of peel, medium, 10  
Absence of pulp, perfect, 10  
Juiciness, perfect, 10  
Sweetness, perfect, 10  
Vinous flavor, none, 10  
Seeds, medium number, 5

The second specimen is in  
General appearance, perfect, scores 10 points  
Size, 10  
Weight, 10  
Smoothness of peel, perfect, 10  
Thinness of peel, perfect, 10  
Absence of pulp, perfect, 10  
Juiciness, perfect, 10  
Sweetness, perfect, 10  
Vinous flavor, none, 10  
Absence of seed, perfect, 10

Now here you have them. The first is perfect in general appearance, large in size, absolutely perfect in juiciness, sweetness, vinous flavor and absence of pulp, with skin of medium thickness and a medium number of seeds. It is an orange you can offer your friends with pride, place on the market with profit, or eat with solid satisfaction, and it scores 63 points by the roll.

No. 2 is perfect in general appearance, skin smooth, size medium, skin thin, no pulp, and does not contain a particle of juice, sweetness, vinous flavor or seed. It is a veritable whited sepulchre, and scores 73 points. It takes the premium over No. 1 by 10 points, and yet you could not give it away to a friend or sell one or eat it yourself. It is utterly worthless, and Nature kindly did all in her power to prevent its increase by denying it seeds. I would any one who had a real fine fruit willing to put it on exhibition, and allow it to be judged by such a scale? Of course, we cannot stand out for it, unless we want the verdict of all impartial men adverse to us.

Looking over these two oranges above described, the indications of this particular scale will appear very plain. You will notice that orange No. 1 is put down as *juicy*, free from pulp; in short, solid as an orange can be; and then, under another head, as *light-weight*, which, of course, is a contradiction, and shows that, in their anxiety to spread themselves to a hundred points, the authors of the scale used the same material twice. So of the general appearance, is perfect, and the skin rough, showing again the same defect in the scale. In your editorial remarks you say: "If they can be improved," etc.

Now, I am clearly of the opinion that they can be improved by alienating those points that are simply a repetition of or included in others, and giving the more important qualities greater prominence by making them count more points than those of minor importance.

But, finally, I am confident that no scale can be devised that will be equal to the untrammelled judgment and honest judges. I don't believe that we can invent any kind of machinery for judging fruit that will equal the free judgment of the noblest work of God.

## IMPORTED INSECT PESTS.

Paper by D. W. Coquillett Read Before the Pomological Society.  
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a well-known fact that by far the greater number of injurious insects occurring on this coast are introduced specially, and that comparatively few of our native species ever become so excessively multiplied as to produce widespread devastation. It is, also, not infrequently the case that the introduced species are far more destructive in this, the land of their adoption, than they ever have been in their native land. It is of the utmost importance that we ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, and then, as far as possible, to make the conditions existing herein conform with those existing in the land of the insects' nativity.

These conditions are evidently of two kinds: firstly, climatic, and secondly, the natural enemies of the insects. There can be no doubt but that the climate of California, and especially of the southern part of the State, is well suited to the rapid growth and multiplication of all kinds of insects. With a minimum fall of rain, and an entire absence of snow or ice, where even frosts are exceedingly rare, all these conditions are more favorable to the rapid development of every form of insect life, or native insects, which

feed upon the wild plants of our waste places, must necessarily take a season of rest during the dry season, when the ground is parched and the vegetation is dead and dry; but not so the pests that prey upon our cultivated trees and plants. Here the irrigating ditches take the place of summer rains, giving to our cultivated trees and plants one long and nearly continuous growing season; and the insects preying upon them, finding an abundance of food the year around, are enabled to grow and multiply throughout the entire year. This is especially the case with those insects which prey upon our citrus trees, the pride and glory of Southern California.

But who would wish to have the climate of Southern California other than what it is, even if it were in our power to change it? Who would change this climate of almost perpetual spring for any other climate in the known world? So that, while we cannot if we would (and would not if we could) change the climate of our native land, it becomes our duty to examine the other causes that tend to lessen the numbers of injurious insects, namely, the animals, birds and insects that prey upon them.

I have seen the common ground squirrel, or gopher, feeding upon cut-worms; whether or not our common ground squirrel possesses similar traits, I am unable to say. While picnicking on one of the hills around Los Angeles last summer I was surprised to see one of these squirrels pick up a piece of meat that one of our party had thrown away, and, sitting upon its haunches, devoured it with apparent gusto. This would seem to indicate that these animals are more omnivorous in regard to their diet than is generally supposed.

On two different occasions I have seen a common lizard seize a grasshopper in its mouth and leisurely devour it, the lizard would spring upon a grasshopper somewhat as a cat would spring upon a mouse. Our common horned toad feeds largely upon ants; stationing himself in one of their pathways, he darts forth his forked tongue and, with lightning precision and almost lightning rapidity, striking and drawing into his mouth any luckless ant that may chance to be within his reach.

The numbers of injurious insects devoured by the smaller animals is evidently too small to give any hope of receiving material aid from them in our warfare upon the insect pests.

Many of our insectivorous birds devour large numbers of insects, but as the greater number of our injurious insects, other than the scale insects, are nocturnal in their habits, while nearly all of the beneficial insects are diurnal, it naturally follows that the birds will catch a smaller number of the injurious insects than they will of the others, and this accounts for the fact confirmed by a series of examinations of the stomachs of many different kinds of insectivorous birds by Prof. Forbes, the present State Entomologist of Illinois. Thus from an examination of the contents of the stomachs of eight species of bluebirds he found that of insects eaten by these birds only 39 per cent. were injurious, the others being beneficial or innocuous.

Moreover, the experience of our Eastern friends in importing the English sparrow does not give us much encouragement in the matter of importing foreign birds into this country, the majority of writers familiar with the habits of this bird uniting in condemning it as an unmitigated nuisance. There is scarcely a single species of injurious insect that is not preyed upon by one or more kinds of predaceous insects, but the latter are quite as likely to attack each other as they are to prey upon the injurious kinds. Every person who has undertaken to breed these insects from the larvae state by confining several of them in the same breeding-cage, has discovered to his sorrow how readily the stronger will attack and devour their weaker brothers; and in nature I have frequently seen the larvae of the ladybug feeding upon a pupa of its own species.

But the class of insects from which we derive the greatest aid in keeping the injurious ones thin due limits are those which live within the bodies of the latter, ultimately producing death: the presence of even one of these parasites in the body of an insect is certain to result in its death. In the year of 1881 many of the apple orchards in Northern Illinois were almost entirely stripped of their leaves through the depredations of the yellow canker worm (Hibernia tiarata), but I noticed that not a single one of these canker worms had one or more eggs of a parasite trachina fly attached to it, and the next season there was scarcely a canker worm to be seen where they could have been counted by the hundreds the preceding season, showing how thoroughly the parasites had done their work.

In a certain locality in the State of New York Prof. Comstock found by actual examinations that over 80 per cent. of the seeds of the red clover had been devoured by the larvae of a small fly, and that fully 80 per cent. of these larvae had been destroyed by internal parasites.

Dr. Wagner, a German writer, states that in the fall of the year of 1880 from 60 to 70 per cent. of pupae of the Hessian fly (Cecidomyia destructor) in his neighborhood were destroyed by internal parasites; and in the year of 1870 Dr. Le Baron, at that time State Entomologist of Illinois, ascertained that over 60 per cent. of the oyster-shell scale (Aspidiotus pomorum) had been destroyed by internal parasites.

The soft scale (Lecanium hesperidum) is quite rare in this part of the State, although a few years ago it occurred in such numbers on some orange trees in the city of Los Angeles as to kill the trees outright; no less than five different kinds of internal parasites are now known to attack this pest, and to their operations is due the present scarcity of this species.

In several of the orange groves of Los Angeles fully 75 per cent. of the black scale (Lecanium olea) are destroyed by parasites; and I have seen raspberry bushes almost entirely free from the rose scale (Diapris rosea) where even a greater number of the scale insects had been destroyed by internal parasites. The orange aphid (Siphonophora citrifolia) would become much more numerous and troublesome but for the attacks of the parasite; I have seen whole colonies of these aphids, every individual of which had been destroyed by an internal parasite.

Our most destructive species of scale insects, however, are but little or not at all subject to the attacks of parasites; at least such is the case on the coast, although, as all of them are evidently imported species, it would be in perfect accord with a well-established law—namely, that they are each of them attacked by one or more kinds of internal parasites, and if everything can be done to further the introduction of these parasites into our orchards and groves, it ought most certainly to be done. Could such parasites be introduced here, and be permitted to multiply to such an extent as to cause the red scale and cottony-cushion scale to become as rare as the soft scale at the present time,

orange-growing in this part of the State would receive an impetus far in advance of anything ever heard of before.

In order to accomplish this it will, of course, be necessary for us to ascertain in what country each of these different kinds of scale originated—which is no easy thing to do. I have recently addressed letters of inquiry to several correspondents in foreign lands, and hope in this way to obtain something definite in regard to this vexed question.

D. W. COQUILLETT.

## Real Estate.

## H. H. WILCOX.

## SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1425—New house, five rooms, pantry, closets, nice lawn, flowers and small barn, near corner of Broadway and 1st St. Half-block from street cars. \$2500.  
No. 1426—Cottage, 3 rooms, hard finish; lot 31x115; fenced; fruit trees, etc. On Corliss street, one block from Main. \$2100.  
No. 1427—House of 3 rooms, near 1st St. Third and Fourth streets; 165 feet deep; per foot, only. \$225.  
No. 1428—House of 3 rooms, near 1st St. Proposed extension of Washington street; 11x115 feet; fruit trees and hedge. \$1600.  
No. 1429—House of 3 rooms, near 1st St. Choice building lot in the Aurora tract, on the new street line on Washington street. Cheap and on easy terms. Some of the choicest lots in the Bonnie Brae tract from \$100 up.  
No. 1430—5 acres choice land between Washington and Adams streets. Very desirable for subdivision or villa homes per acre. \$800.  
No. 1431—Five-acre house, windmill and 7000-gallon tank. 3 acres vineyard, bearing 400 bushels fruit yearly, good barn, 20 acres fenced; only twenty rods from school house; fine crop of barley now on the place. Per acre. \$300.  
No. 1432—House of 3 rooms, bath, etc. etna, pantry, cellar, etc. etory and a half; lot 60x120. A nice home and near street car line, and desirable part of the city. \$6000.  
No. 1433—House of 3 rooms, bath, etc. etna, and pantry; cement walks; lot 60x120; well furnished, good stable, orange trees, flowers, etc. \$4500.  
No. 1434—Story and a half house, 3 rooms, hard finish; young hedge in front of house; good lawn and windmill and tank; lot 130x130; near street cars. A beautiful home. \$3000.  
No. 1435—A fine lot on Downey avenue, East Los Angeles; 50x150; hedge all around; the business lot of 13x150; a few choice lots in the Ellis tract, near the Marlborough; 50x120 with cement walks. \$1000.  
No. 1436—Desirable building lot on Boyce Heights, near 1st St. \$700.  
No. 1437—House of 3 rooms; lot 50x110; East Los Angeles. \$1000.  
No. 1438—Choice residence lot on Beaudry avenue, near Temple street. \$500.  
No. 1439—Large lot on Hill street, near alley on one side. \$1000.  
No. 1440—A few desirable building lots on Figueroa street.  
No. 1441—1400-cottages on Dona street, well, windmill, tank, etc. etna, etc. good stable; easy terms. Only \$1000.  
No. 1442—A few choice lots in the Santa Anita tract, very cheap and on easy terms. Fine acre properties in various parts of the county, for sale or lease. \$1000.  
No. 1443—A few choice lots in the Santa Anita tract, very cheap and on easy terms. Fine acre properties in various parts of the county, for sale or lease. \$1000.  
No. 1444—A few choice lots in the Santa Anita tract, very cheap and on easy terms. Fine acre properties in various parts of the county, for sale or lease. \$1000.  
No. 1445—A few choice lots in the Santa Anita tract, very cheap and on easy terms. Fine acre properties in various parts of the county, for sale or lease. \$1000.

## Lumber and Building Material.

## CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY.

## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

## Office and yard 180 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

## HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE

## ENTIRE BUSINESS OF DAVIES-HENDERSON

## LUMBER CO., we beg to inform the public that

## we will continue the lumber business in all its

## branches at the old stand, 180 E. First st. We

## ask the continuance of the liberal patronage

## extended the old company.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LUMBER CO.

## Los Angeles, Cal., May 18, 1887.

## WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS

## LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

## (Formerly the Oregon Lumber Co.)

## OREGON PINE

## AND CALIFORNIA

## REDWOOD LUMBER

## On every description at their new yard

## ON DATE, CHAVEZ AND MISSION STS.

## Particular attention paid to orders for

## unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders so

## collected. J. A. RUSS, Agent.

## COCKLE'S

## ANTI-BILIOUS

## PILLS.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

## For LIVER BILE, INDIGESTION, etc. Free

## from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable

## Ingredients.

## Agents: LANGLEY &amp; MICHAELS, San

## Francisco.

## THE W. H. PERRY

## LUMBER AND MILL CO.'S

## COMMERCIAL STREET.

## LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS

## Unclassified.

## CALKINS CARRIAGE CO.,

## Corner Los Angeles and Arcadia, sole

## agents for Southern California for

## THE STEEL GEAR BUGGY.

## No Wood to shrink, break, decay or wear out.

## No bolts or clips to become loose or fail.

## A gear made entirely of steel, riveted together, can

## not be broken, will last forever.

## MANUFACTURED BY

## THE ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO.

## Also, for the Buckeye Buggy Co., Columbus,

## O.; R. F. Briggs &amp; Co., Amesbury, Mass.; A.

## M. Perry &amp; Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hiram

## Davis &amp; Co., Cincinnati, O.; Dayton Buggy

## Co., Dayton, O. Repairing, painting and

## trimming.

## DON'T BUY A RANGE

## Until you have seen the

## NEW MODEL MEDALLION,

## The best and most economical Range ever

## put on the market.

## Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Hub-

## ber Hoses, Cotton Hoses, Iron Pipe, Pumps,

## and all kinds of machinery and tools. For

## Pumps for the Sea, Steam Pumps, Water

## Pumps, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

## SANTARY PLUMBING, METAL ROOFING.

## ARTESIAN WELL PIPE A SPECIALTY.

## The best stock of Refrigerators, Water Pu-

## ters, and Coolers in the city, and the cheap-

## est.

## W. C. FURREY,

## 40 and 61 Spring st.

## Lines of Travel.

## PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

## GOODALL, PERKINS &amp; CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

## NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for

## Portland, Or.; Victoria, B. C.; and Puget Sound,

## Alaska and all coast ports.

## SOUTHERN ROUTES.

## TIME TABLE FOR JULY, 1887.

Steamers.	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
	San	San	San	San
	Pedro.	Pedro.	Pedro.	Pedro.
	San	San	San	San
	Pedro.	Pedro.	Pedro.	Pedro.

Queen of Pac. June 30 July 2 July 4 July 6  
Bureka July 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Santa Rosa July 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Queen of Pac. July 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Bureka July 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Santa Rosa July 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Queen of Pac. July 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
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Queen of Pac. July 18 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Bureka July 20 22 24 26 28 30  
Santa Rosa July 22 24 26 28 30  
Queen of Pac. July 24 26 28 30  
Bureka July 26 28 30  
Santa Rosa July 28 30

The steamers Santa Rosa and Queen of Pacific leave San Pedro for Los Angeles on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Rosa and Queen of Pacific (San Luis Obispo) only. The Bureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa and Queen of Pacific, at 9:40 o'clock a.m.

With Los Angeles and Bureka, going north, at 10:40 o'clock a.m.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all named points in Europe, apply to

Office, 8 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)

SUNDAY, June 28, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For.	Destination.	Arrive From.
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8:00 a.m. Banning 8:45 p.m.  
8:20 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
8:40 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
9:10 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
9:30 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
9:50 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
10:10 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
10:30 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
10:50 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
11:10 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
11:30 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
11:50 a.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
12:10 p.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
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2:10 p.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
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6:50 p.m. Cotton 10:40 p.m.  
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## FOSSIL REMAINS.

SOME SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ELEPHANTS THAT USED TO BE.

Old Proboscidean Letters—The Mastodon Found at San Juan—One, Two, Three and Four-Tusked Monsters—The Mammoth, Etc.

SANTA MONICA, July 15.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] It is difficult to imagine that the broad mesas of Southern California that in the winter are carpeted with flowers were once the tramping ground of herds of gigantic elephants; not imported by some prehistoric Barnum, but indigenous to the soil and to the manor born. Such, however, is the fact, and huge mastodons, from twelve to thirteen feet in height, were once as common here as their modern representatives are in Africa. The evidence of this lies in the remains found in various localities; a tusk here, and enormous teeth there, and parts of skeletons in various portions of the State from one end to the other. A recent report states that a huge mastodon has been unearthed in a cutting of the California Central Railroad three miles north of San Juan-by-the-Sea; that its tusks were sixteen feet long before they crumbled away on exposure to light, and that, judging from the skeleton, it was an individual of unusual size. If this is so, the rare and unusual opportunity is afforded some scientific institution to obtain a specimen of one of a last race of giants.

The mastodons were elephants, as we understand the term, and to the eye clothed in flesh, must have borne a resemblance to the present proboscideans. There was, however, one difference, which also marked them as the most striking of all animals. This was the teeth or tusks. While the teeth of the elephant form an enormous mass, smooth in the upper edge, those of the mastodon were in cups or nipple like, and like those of the living elephant were constantly on the move, being worn away, pushed forward until, finally reduced to a small mass of dentine, they dropped out to give place to the large, perfect tooth which had formed to take its place. But the most remarkable feature were the tusks. While the elephant has two (though I have heard of one with nine) the mastodon had four, two in the upper and two in the lower; in others there was one in the lower jaw and two in the upper, while others, again, resemble the ordinary elephant. These four-tusked elephants were extremely large, and with these four tapering straight weapons must have presented an extraordinary appearance as they roamed about in herds. The number of skeletons and parts that have been found over the entire continent show that mastodons were extremely common, and the mesas about Los Angeles were undoubtedly the herding-ground for troops of these giants that wandered from the mountains to the sea. How long ago this was an interesting question, as well as the cause of their extinction. The mastodons lived in what is known as the Tertiary period, or, to be more explicit, from the middle of the Miocene to the end of the Pliocene in Europe, but in America they do not appear to have been extinct until a later time. In fact, these huge elephants were contemporaneous with man, and roamed Los Angeles country when the mastodon was as common as they do today, and under similar conditions. An example of the past Pliocene time is found at San Pedro. As the train runs in one may see a light-colored stratum cropping out here and there. Composed almost entirely of shells, representing the past Pliocene age, they are identical in most cases with those found in the adjacent waters of the Pacific today—but are now many feet above the surface, showing that there has been an elevation of the crust at the spot, lifting the old ocean bed or shore line high above the present surface.

What should have caused the utter extinction of these giants over so extended an area is still a matter to be wondered at. That they were followed by the aboriginal hunters there is little doubt. Remains have been found, beneath which were flint arrow-heads and pottery, proving beyond question that they lived in the same country as man, and being large, powerful animals they were undoubtedly followed and killed. Climatic changes may have had some influence; yet the mastodon existed over wide areas, its geographical range being extremely wide. It has been found, or its remains, from the extreme northern portion of the North American continent far down into South America, in Europe and Asia. In high lands and low lands and it is contended by some that specimens have been found in Australia, yet everywhere it is extinct, the massive bones only remaining to tell the story of its primeval greatness.

Some of the most interesting mastodon finds have been made in New York State. Some years ago a bog was cut into near Newburgh, when the skeletons of several were found huddled together, as if, alarmed, they had retreated to the bog, where their increased weight had tended to sink them all. In New Jersey several fine specimens have been found, while Ohio and Kentucky and many Western States have rendered up their quota of these monsters. One of the most interesting finds of a late year was made on exhibition in the geological rooms of the State Museum at Albany, N. Y. Some workmen were excavating to form the cellar for the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, when they discovered a huge pit-hole—a circular well, worn out as the rock by the water. At the bottom of this huge trap they found, after removing several hundred loads of gravel, the almost perfect skeleton of a mastodon. The tusks, like those of the reported San Juan specimen, were almost destroyed; but the skeleton was perfect and remains today one of the finest specimens known. The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, N. Y., has recently received a fine specimen, the proportions of which were more like those of a mammoth.

The mastodon was not the only elephant that roamed the Pacific slope, for to the north of the huge mastodon, and its home, wandering to the south and leaving its remains over a by no means restricted area. That the animal may have lived in France during the time of man is well shown by drawings on ivory of the mastodon, which were to indicate that the artist (?) must have seen an animal. In parts of England hundreds of mammoth teeth have been discovered, the majority dredged from deep water off the coast, showing that there has been a decided sinking of the coast there, just as there has been an elevation at San Pedro; but where of the mammoth, where it roamed in great herds, was the border of the Arctic Ocean, and here, especially the New Siberian Islands, uncounted numbers of the giants have been

found. For ages these islands have constituted a collecting ground for the ivory hunters, and the supply is by no means exhausted. The mammoth was an elephant adapted for a cold climate, and was protected by a thick coat of hair and wool, the former being of a dark reddish hue. When mounted side by side with an Asiatic elephant of today, as has been done in the St. Petersburg Museum, the mammoth is seen to be at least twice as bulky, and the largest specimens were undoubtedly a third larger than the elephant. The thick coat of hair and wool making them appear even larger than they really were. The mammoth had extremely large tusks, that sometimes grew almost in a circle, and weighed over a hundred pounds apiece. Some specimens found were thirteen feet in length. We are in a condition to reproduce exactly the great mammoth, and this Prof. Ward, of Rochester, has done, modeling it after the famous Siberian specimen. This individual was discovered by a fisherman in the last century. In the early spring he went down the Lena River, and when near the shore of the Arctic Ocean saw projecting from the face of the tundra a large and gravel cliff, the head and legs of an enormous animal. For five years he visited his find. Each year it worked out a little more, and finally fell upon the beach. Before the natives reached it, bears, foxes and various other animals had torn it and devoured much of the flesh; but he secured the enormous tusks, and the next year a scientific man visited the spot and took possession of the skeleton, parts of the hide, and about 30 pounds of hair and wool. Even then the brain was so perfectly preserved that it could not have been distinguished from similar tissue of an animal a few weeks dead. The eye, also, was perfect. Yet this monster died perhaps, 50,000 years ago—perhaps 500,000 years ago—it is almost impossible for geologists to agree upon the extent of time that has elapsed. In the present century several finer specimens have been found. One was discovered some forty years ago in an almost perfect condition, washed from the tundra by the river flood. An engineer discovered it, and succeeded in fastening it to the river bank, making careful examinations, but before the skin could be removed, or even the tusks taken out, the flood increased so in violence that the prize was actually torn from their grasp and carried down to the sea to become food for the fishes.

The mammoth was closely allied to the existing Asiatic elephant, and in its general contour resembled it, and undoubtedly was followed by early man. The elephant today, which is rapidly becoming extinct in Africa, is one of the most wonderful of all animals, and what an excitement must the mammoth have created when it wandered into the villages of the rude people of early days! Its enormous tusks and shaggy coat of hair and fur must have rendered it a monster indeed. In the old Chinese legends we find that the mammoth was supposed to be a big rat. Some of the Chinese or Arabs had evidently seen or heard of the huge animals having been found in the earth, and so concluded that it was a gigantic subterranean animal that burrowed in the ground, using its tusks to tear up the earth. Earthquakes were caused by the Chinese to be caused by the movements of the *tsien shu*, as they termed the animal, and it was also believed to shun the light of day. According to other Chinese authorities, the tusks of mammoths were considered the grip-claws of gigantic birds.

That several parts of mastodon skeletons have been found in Southern California shows that this is a good field for specimens, and the new railroad, passing here and there, will undoubtedly uncover many more. It is to be hoped that overseers—or whoever may be in charge—will not allow the bones to be destroyed, as a good skeleton of a mastodon would be a valuable prize to any of our colleges or future museums.

Rosecrans Only Six Miles From Los Angeles on Vermont avenue—\$100 per lot; \$10 per acre. Think of it. See it, and buy before the sale.

## Real Estate.

DAMAN, MILLARD &amp; CO.'S

CHOICE BARGAINS.

\$1500—Lot 50x120, Sisters' Charity tract.

\$2500—Lot 10x120, near Nevada street.

\$10,000—Lot corner Hoover, Carolina and Third streets.

\$1000—Lot in Burton tract, 54x131, corner near Main street.

\$800—Per front foot, corner Main and Clio streets, 10x120.

\$2000—50 feet front on York, 135 deep, near Main.

\$8000—Lot 50x120 to alley, with house 11 rooms, on Olive.

\$1000—House of 8 rooms on Hill street, good close in.

\$5000—Fine lot on Hope street.

\$500—Per acre, 20 acres at Orange.

\$1000—Finest 14 acres at Compton.

\$500—Per acre, 34 acres on Alameda, close in.

\$7500—Choice 20 acres at Compton.

\$2500—Choice 130 acres at Compton.

\$5000—Good 25 acres at Compton.

\$125—Per acre, 64 acres at Compton.

General mercantile business for sale or exchange.

If you want anything in our line call, and we will surely please you.

DAMAN, MILLARD &amp; CO.,

134 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

Chicago and California Land

and Loan Co.,

80 S. SPRING ST.

\$2,500—4 lots, each, Los Angeles street, near

\$1000—1 lot on Port, between First and Second

\$1000—1 lot on Howard.

\$1000—3 lots near Second-street cable line—

\$2000—1 lot on Temple, near engine-house.

\$2000—1 lot in Pellissier tract, from \$125 upward;

terms easy.

\$2000—Fully improved, 1 1/2 miles south of

Alhambra, very cheap.

House and lot on Seventh, near Olive, \$5000.

8 lots on Angelina Heights, \$1000 and upward.

\$1000—House and lot on Broadway, \$1000.

1 lot in Santa Fe, \$1000.

Corner lot on Brooklyn and Main.

1 lot on Seventh, near Main, \$4000 front foot.

Several other at Savannah station, suitable

for suburban.

Several other good tracts (acre property)

for sale.

Choice acre property, McDonald tract, very

cheap.

L. H. WHITSON &amp; CO.

Pomona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

N. T. BLAIR, Assistant.

## Real Estate.

18,000,000 ACRES

IN

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

—NOW OPEN—

—TO—

COLONISTS

—AND—

SETTLERS.

—

Millions of acres of tillable land especially

adapted to fruits and cereals. Also sheep and

cattle ranges, rich mineral land and town

property.

—

LANDS OF THE

International Colonization Company.

—

EDGAR T. WELLES, President, Hartford,

Conn.

GEO. H. Sisson, Vice President and General

Manager, San Diego, Cal.

CHARLES SCUFFIELD, Agent, San Diego,

Cal.

W. E. WEBB, Land Commissioner, No. 100

Broadway, New York.

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HANBURY &amp; GARVEY,

LAND AGENTS.

Fifth and D Streets,

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

—

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The lands of the International Company of

Mexico comprise the fertile district known as

the northern or upper half of the peninsula

of Lower California. Commencing at the line

fifteen miles south of San Diego in the United

States, near parallel 32 north latitude, the Com-

pany's property extends southward a distance

of 50 miles, having the Pacific Ocean upon one

side and the Gulf of California on the other.

The valleys are deep and frequent, and from

the altitude of the mountains receive a greater

amount of moisture than the country further

north. Springs and running streams are

abundant. The soil in the valleys is very fer-

tile, and, as a rule, the latter is fringed with

the dark, loose loam so good for fruit-culture,

and the strong, red soil from which such re-

markable results have been obtained in culti-

vating the grape for raisins and for wine.

The mountains are heavily timbered with pine

at a distance of three miles from the coast.

Corn has been raised upon the Manzanera near

Ensenada, this season, where, in two months

from the time of planting, the stalks were

from fourteen to eighteen feet in height.

Fruit trees planted last spring have prospered

and some will be bearing next year. Corn,

wheat, barley and all the cereals can be raised

here, as can the tobacco cane, tobacco cotton,

grapes, oranges, figs, bananas, limes, pome-

granates, coconuts, pineapples, lemons,

peaches and apricots, as well as the apple and

pear of the temperate zone.

On the hillsides produce good grazing for

horses, cattle, sheep and goats the entire year,

and the canons are timbered with liveoaks.

The eucalyptus tree of Lower California

grows to a height of forty feet in three

years from the seed. The orange on the lower

half of the peninsula, originally transplanted

from Spain, is now the celebrated navel.

It is estimated that pineapples will give a

profit of \$500 per acre.

The pampas grass, the feathery plumes of

which sell in Eastern cities for \$100 per acre,

are common ornaments of the dooryard.

RAINFALL.

Rain falls gently and evenly during the

night and is not accompanied with high winds

and vivid lightning, as in countries further

north. The fall last year, to date of March

15th, was twenty-one inches.

WILD GAME.

Game is abundant, the California quail being

seen in myriads, also other wild fowl in the

season, while the deer and deer frequent the

heads of the valleys.

BEES, FLOWERS, HONEY.

So thickly are the lands covered with

blossoms of various wild flowers, clover, etc.,

that honey can be produced in great quanti-

ties. A single town near the Com-

pany's lands shipped in one season

2,000,000 pounds. The wild bees have taken

such possession of this land of flowers that

the settlers will find an abundance of sweeten-

ing at their very doors. Not only are hollow

trees and clefts in rocks tenanted, but caves of

buildings in towns are populated. Near En-

senada one single body of wild honey is said

to measure six feet in length by two in width

and over 100 different swarms of bees were

seen occupying the little hill where it is

situated. We noticed that the bees were

around the settlers' habitations had been,

many of them, overturned by cattle, the

contents having been hitherto entirely beyond

the means of transportation.

TIMBER.

A peculiarity of Lower California is the

number of groves of liveoaks lining the val-

leys. These trees are said to equal, and even

surpass, those of Louisiana.

Peninsula mahogany, which makes very

good veneering, is used at Ensenada for fire-

wood.

CLIMATE.

Prof. Agassiz visited the district in 1872 as

a member of the "Hassler" scientific expedition,

and was so impressed that he made the fol-

lowing statement:

"I have seen many parts of the world and

have never seen a country so beautiful. It is

the question of climate I refer to. You are

here on the 32nd parallel, beyond the reach of

the severe winters of Lower California. You

have a great capital in your climate. It will

be worth millions to you. This is one of the

finest spots of the earth, and people will

come to you from all quarters to live in your

genial and beautiful atmosphere."

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS.

The waters of the Hot Mineral Springs, five-

teen miles south of Ensenada, are wonderful

to taste, touch and observe. You can see the

steam rising from them in thick fumes, so

great is their heat. Unquestionably they are

among the rarest and finest waters on the con-

tinent for the relief of rheumatism, gout and

other blood diseases. When the owners of the

spring erect a hotel in accordance with their

present plans, they will make a resort

inferior to none in America.

The Town of Ensenada!

Situate on the beautiful Bay of Todos Santos,

contains a population of 1400 souls, mostly

Americans. It is laid out on an ample scale,

all lots being 12x124 feet. The streets and av-

enues are eighty-two feet in width, with the

exception of an avenue which is 120 feet in

width, with a length of fifteen miles. The

streets and avenues are bordered with trees

and ornamental shrubbery, imported from

California. Besides, there is a magnificent

park, in which may be seen trees and flowers

of the temperate and torrid zones. The town

is well built, some of the structures possess-

ing architectural beauty of rare merit. Sev-

eral manufactures are in progress, and others

are in contemplation. The harbor is grand,

and will of itself invite commerce. There is

no town today upon either continent possess-

ing a more promising future.

RAILROAD AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Pacific and Gulf Line of steamers, the

initial vessel of which is on her way to this

port, will carry the produce of the country

to any port on the Pacific Coast or Mexico.

Then again, the railroads which are bound to

be constructed within a short time will give

rapid communication with the East, as well as

the North. The first railroad to be con-

structed will undoubtedly come from the North,

opening up for settlement the exceedingly

fertile valleys of the Juana, Guadalupe and

Hafael, the latter with its many mining in-

terests. The same railroad will run a branch

to San Quentin, via Santa Rosa and San Vi-

cente, thus throwing open those magnificent

valleys and opening up vast deposits of iron

ore and coal, the like of which has never been

heard of.

For further particulars call on or address

HANBURY &amp; GARVEY,

Land Agents, corner Fifth and D streets, San

Diego, Cal.

Branches to be established in the leading

cities of the United States. Correspondence

from reliable parties desired.



# "ABOUT 'LITTLE ITALY'."

"MULBERRY BEND," AS SEEN BY DAY-LIGHT AND GASLIGHT.

How the Lowest Italians Manage to Eke Out a Microscopic Livelihood—Places Where the Stiletto is Often Used. Filth and Squalor on Every Hand.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 6.

"Mulberry Bend," or "Little Italy," as it is oftentimes called, is not a pleasant neighborhood by day. The street swings in a dirty curve southwest from Park row, changes at every foot from its original direction, and finally runs parallel with Broadway directly toward the north. Tenement houses of all styles and sizes, and all reeking with filth, wall in upon both sides; six storied "dumb bells" alive with vermin, both human and insect; three story man traps, ready to fall and crush their numberless inmates; ancient one storied stables that have been converted into cheap stores on the ground floor and hideous dives in the cellar. A swarming population. Swarthy, low browed Italians, whose coats and trousers always bulge out over where a knife or revolver is usually carried; black eyed, buxom, full breasted women, who sit on doorsteps and carterboxes unconcernedly nursing their babes and earning a microscopic livelihood by retailing stale bread at two and three cents a loaf; few peddlers, vicious and vociferous, who sell spoiled fish, tainted meats and decaying vegetables from rickety wagons drawn by skeleton horses; multitudes of children, that seem to spring up from the ground without warning, and disappear in the same way as suddenly; drunkards, thieves and lost women of every nationality, and here and there blue coated policemen, who, with club firmly grasped and revolver ever ready for use, await the stiletto or the slung shot that is invariably bound to come. The sunlight and fresh air have a hard job in reaching the pavement. The high walls and narrow thoroughfare keep enough darkness in custody to last through the day. Dead animals and garbage pave the street and filth froces the walls. Every door, window and alleyway is a huge sewer, from which pour invisible rivers of foul gases, pestilential vapors and the germs of every disease.

At night Mulberry Bend is an inferno more terrible than Dante's. The crowds are there as by day, but now more drunken, noisy and profane.



From every window twinkles a little light. Gas is a luxury there, and is everywhere replaced by the candle and the kerosene lamp. The plate glass fronts and doors of the rum shops are a blaze of brilliancy, while the cellar ways and alleys leading to the dives are strange compounds of light and darkness. Here and there are the sounds of discordant dance music and the shuffle of waltzing feet; shrieks of agony, drunken imprecations, calls of "police," "murder," the clinking of goblets and tumblers, the crashing of window panes; the sound of some floor fight. So loud at times is the uproar that it becomes difficult to hear your own voice as you talk. Half dressed men and half naked women stagger by carrying broken pitchers and tin cans full of ale or beer or more fiery fluids. Summon up your courage and enter one of these human beehives. No. 35, or Pasquale's, as it is known to fame and the police, is a fair type of all. It is a huge four story and basement brick tenement with a narrow winding stair that reach the first floor and narrow precipitous stone steps to enter the basement. A group of drunken men and women climb both stairs and stone steps. Button your coat closely. It will prevent your clothes touching the walls and disturbing the predatory insect life that swarm through the entire building. It will also conceal your watch, chain and scarf-pin. In these dives are out-cast pambler, fugitive thieves and thirsty tipplers, who would assault a man for a dime and cut his throat for a dollar. You break through the crowd, plunge down the steps and enter the dark, narrow hall. It is a scant two feet in width, but on the floor lie human bodies in the last stages of intoxication. They are almost invisible in the darkness, but are audible through snore and snore if asleep, or by grunts and disjointed oaths if awake. In the front and rear part of the hall two doors open on either side into a small apartment of two rooms. The larger is about fifteen feet long and ten wide; the smaller about ten by six.

The furniture is very simple. In the center a small cast-iron stove that is red hot, a small lamp on the wall and a board bench around the room make up the entire equipment. In this room are forty human beings, chiefly women. They fill up the bench, lie on the floor, lean against the wall and each other. Some are deep in drunken sleep, others are undergoing the pangs of delirium tremens, and others again are gloating over stories of iniquity or planning new crimes for the morrow. A woman strips herself to her last garment before all present, rolls her clothes up into a ball and sends them by a trusted pal to the pawnbroker's across the street. In a few minutes the pal has returned with a half dollar. The money is rapidly converted into liquor, and ere another half hour has passed the twain are sodden in alcohol and slumber, while a third roommate searches the pal for change or steals her shawl and boots to use as collateral in turn. Of the forty present, twenty-five are women. Their ages run from 16 to 60. One is a negro, one a mulatto, two German, one Hungarian, two English, eleven Irish and seven Italian. Three are almost nude, five are half naked, and the rest are covered with a variegated robe of rags, filth and vermin. The inner room? Well, the less said of it the better. As for the men, they are a trifle better than the women. Wrecks of disease and ruin, recent discharges from hospitals, workhouses and jails, tramps from all over the world, professional beggars, unlucky thieves, lazzaroni, assassins and men wanted by the police make up the motley herd.

The moment a well dressed person enters a shiver runs through the crowd lest it be a detective or the head policeman of a raid. Satisfied of the contrary, all who are sober beg and entreat for beer, whisky, or for money to buy beer and whisky. Voe to the foolish sentimentalists who yield to their prayers and gives them money. The nickel or dime acts upon them; as the bandit upon the bull. The moment it has been seized by some itching palm, the begging becomes a tumult of yells, oaths, threats and obscenity. A strong arm, a heavy cane or a club are immediately in order. There is a population of 6,000 in Mulberry Bend, of which 4,000 are the habits of the dives. In December, 1885, Police Captain McCullough, one of the best of the New York officials, made repeated raids upon the Bend and captured 2,000 inmates, of whom most

were sent to the institutions on Blackwell's Island. Yet their places were filled the next day just as if nothing had ever happened. Were these wrecks of humanity capable of organization, Mulberry Bend and its sister purgatories of the Fourth and Sixth wards could at any hour of the day or night send out an army of 30,000 legions—six times as many as the famous Mamelukes who danced the dance of death in the early days of the French Terror. How do they live? Very well, from their standpoint. A loaf of moldy bread costs two cents in the Bend, and is enough for four. A plate of leavings from the waste barrel of some hotel or restaurant costs three cents, and is enough for three. At times the Rev. Mr. Kimball and other well meaning but foolish ministers send baskets of sound, wholesome food; the basement restaurants sell a quart of coffee and two rolls for three cents, and meat, with vegetables thrown in, for five. Lodging, fuel, washing, light and clothing cost nothing! Five cents keeps one of them in ease; ten cents in luxury, and they can live comfortably on three. All over and above these figures goes for tobacco, and especially for rum. The drinks of Mulberry Bend are few, simple and cheap. Ordinary beer is a luxury to its human vermin. They prefer the drainings of beer kegs and ale barrels, some beer and stale, spoiled ale and flat. Whiskey, gin and rum are equally popular. These are not the substances known under those names, but are merely raw, spirits flavored with strong essences and fuel oil, and colored with burned sugar. They cost \$1.10 a gallon, or twenty-five cents a bottle. They are retailed at two, three and five cents a drink, according to the size of the glass. A tramp in average luck collects fifty cents a day. This gives him two meals, a paper of chewing tobacco, a pipe and a smoke, and ten good drinks. What more could a tramp desire? If he gets drunk before his money is all spent, his friends and roommates relieve him of all his surplus—and sometimes of his hat, coat, vest and shoes.

The proprietor fares well. He leases a basement for \$30 a month from some Murray hill magnate. His coal and light cost \$8 a month more. He pays for no repairs or taxes, and has no servants. He receives fifty cents a day for the use of each of the four little rooms mentioned, or \$20 a month in all, and clears about \$300 a month upon the liquor he retails to his pauper guests. His living expenses seldom exceed \$3 a week. Nearly every "boss" in Mulberry Bend has a vast land and sea, and a few may be accounted well to do. Some, it is whispered, profit by the robberies, assaults, attempts at murder and assassinations that occur in their premises. But this, however, is a cruel slur upon industrious and enterprising business men. No. 35 is merely one of the many dens that make up Mulberry Bend. Its four apartments of two rooms each appear and disappear elsewhere. Behind it, as behind all the rest, is a second row of buildings, rotten with age, pest and filth. These are likewise owned by the wealthy classes and likewise leased at high prices, "with no questions asked." Between the two rows of buildings are court yards and alleys, which are filled with decaying garbage and offal, crowded by day with women and romping children and crowded by night with sleeping humanity. As the visitor becomes accustomed to the smoky light of these rooms and houses he is startled at their condition. The floors have been here and there worn through or have been attacked by dry rot and wet rot until they are perforated like a sieve. The rain on the roof drops from floor to floor and forms pools in wet weather in every room around the bodies of the sleepers. Mildew, mold and strange fungoid growths are on every hand. The walls and ceilings are cracked and full of apertures. Here a yard of plaster has fallen off, baring the laths and joists; there a long cavity allows the eye to see every inch of some adjoining room. Vermin are everywhere—in legions upon the benches, in myriads upon the ceilings and in millions upon the walls. And the atmosphere of these dives! The carbonic acid and oxide from the red-hot stoves, the smoke and smell of the lamps, the breaths and physical emanations of the inmates, the awful odor of the stale beer and fiery liquors, the stench of decaying animal and vegetable matter, the reek of mold and rot, the armies of bacterial life! It is no exaggeration to say that you can see this vaporous horror. It is a bluish gray mist, a corpse colored cloud through which the lamps glimmer and wink, surrounded by colored aureoles, and through which the faces and forms of the wretches loom a dim quiver more like lost ghosts than physical realities.

Yet here these hovels live. Even more. They breed, are born and grow up. Though the frightful mortality sweeps them off by hundreds, though the police drive and scatter them into other quarters, and though epidemics at times break out and rage like a flame, yet they increase faster than the population.

What shall be done with them? And the children born under such auspices, whose moral and intellectual surroundings are on a par with their physical, what will they make when they grow up? Nearly every one is a criminal by fate; nearly every one the actor in a crime to be committed years hence. With each child of the Bend is born a th-ff, a highway robbery and a murder.

What shall be done with them?

WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

## YSLETA'S DISTINCTION.

Claims to be the scene of the First White Settlement.

(Special Correspondence.)

EL PASO, Tex., July 1.

While the polemic antiquarians of Santa Fe, N. M., and San Augustine, Fla., are wrangling over rival claims to the first white settlement in the United States, I would call attention to the fact that the honor belongs to Ysleta, a quaint, queer little town, nine miles from El Paso, as the crow flies. Away back, when the dark ages were melting into a very uncertain dawn, in 1585, to be accurate, an adventurous band of Spaniards found their way somehow up through the rock ribbed passes and over the desolate mesas, and built a mission church there. It was a fashion of these Spaniards, not gone out of date yet by the way, to punctuate the record of their misdeeds with churches, and they must have been hardy fellows, for it seems that they pressed the natives into service and built this one good and strong, with stone walls ten feet thick. And so it stands, after all these 300 years, the only monument of the day. Their glittering casques came winding up the valley, and they took the land in the name of God and of Castile.

The old church life itself nowadays above a straggling adobe village of some 2,000 souls, mainly Indians and Mexicans. The low "jacals," or dugout houses, with mud roofs, give it a fictitious height, but I judge its parapet to be not more than twenty feet above the ground. It is in a state of good preservation. The ten foot walls have worn down to less than six, but they are firm. It makes one feel how short life is to think that the slow erosion of the elements planned off these four feet of granite rock, grain by grain, but the trend of countless worshippers has carried away the threshold altogether and left nothing but a ragged fragment at either side to show that it once was there.

At one corner of the edifice is a low, rectangular tower, with open sides. There is something distinctly Moorish in its suggestion, and inside a bell is still hung and still rings for service every night. The sockets in which its axle turns are worn into long grooves, and the tower itself seems on the point of toppling over; yet in the recent earthquake, that fairly shook the Mexicans out of their habits, not a handful of rock fell from it. But it has seen so many earthquakes in its time that it possibly has a private understanding with them. At night time, at intervals of a week or two, this curious structure is the background for an extraordinary ceremony. At the ringing of the bell, just at deep dusk, the In-

dians stand from their "jacals" and collect before the door. A fire is lighted in the space and casts a flickering and spectral illumination over the Masonic walls and circle of superstitious faces, and all the while the bell is throbbing, slowly, like a dying pulse, up in the old square tower. Suddenly some one starts a chant. It is not in words, not in any language; the Indians do not understand it themselves; it is simply a wild wail of sound, inexpressive and yet full of suggestion—as and as the night wind. Gradually the crowd catch the refrain. The listener is sensible of a curious effect; he feels as if he were being mesmerized. There is nothing human about it, and imperceptibly it swells and wells and grows fierce and rapid, and before one is half aware of the transition it is an uncanny pean, echoing to the very hills. Meantime the tolling has grown swift and tumultuous; the fire, on which fresh brush is heaped, leaps up in fantastic harmony, and a new sound breaks out. It is the rapid beating of a native drum, and falls with startling effect upon the ear. The drum itself is like the long tom of East India, a showman head stretched over a kettle shaped wicker body, and the drummer sways to and fro with sharp gesticulations as he brandishes his sticks. By this time the music has grown into a pandemonium, and yet a certain inexorable rhythm, impossible to describe in words, is through it.

The circle of faces, stolid enough at first, begins to break and waver. The features are convulsed with excitement, and at last, with a common motion, a score of the natives plunge into the open space and begin an absolutely indescribable dance. No voodoo orgy in the cypress swamps of Alabama ever paralleled it. The dancers are in a sort of frenzy, and still chanting the ear stinging and unearthly melody, whirl, leap and writhe like dervishes of Algiers. A dozen squaws join them. Their movements are still more curious, and consist simply of an upward leap, from which they alight squarely on their heels, the body stiff and rigid. It is a very fine sight to even look at them, but they don't seem to mind it. The hands, while this is going on, are held clenched at the sides, and their features work like those of an epileptic. Indeed, it is no infrequent thing for one of them to fall, shrieking and foaming in a fit. Those who do not participate are in a state of frantic but suppressed excitement. Their eyes glitter; the chant has become a scream; they pant and tremble and gasp.

When the eerie spectacle is at its height, the dancing figures flitting like a phantasmagoria before the flames, the bell clanging and the drum beating its satanic tattoo, a discharge of firearms is heard from the outskirts of the crowd, and instantly, as if by necromancy, everything ceases. The sudden cessation makes one fairly giddy. The dancers sink silently away into the dark, the fire is hastily stamped out, the crowd disperses on the thought, and before the last reverberations of the song, if song it might be called, have died away the place is deserted. No trick change was ever made upon the spectacular stage more suddenly.

And what does it all mean? I confess frankly I don't know. It seemed to me that there were articulate pauses in the chant, that might have once stood for words—words forgotten and grown meaningless in the lapse of years, but I am not sure. At any event it is the remnant of some religious ceremony, the significance of which has been lost and only a grotesque semblance of its form retained. Forms are always the last to die. The Indians do not know. It has been handed down to them from time out of mind until its rites are interwoven in their nature. The old church could read the riddle, perhaps, but its only tongue hangs in the battered Spanish bell, and that tells a different tale to each who hears.

EDGAR L. VANCE.

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